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Weber's Guide

1867



1925

Websters
Guide



Introductory

It is with great pleasure that we present herewith copy of "Weber's Guide" for 1925. First of all we want to extend greetings and best wishes for a prosperous year in 1925 and to thank each and every one of our customers for their patronage during the past years and hope that they may have the pleasure of receiving your valued orders for the coming year.

Those who may receive copy of "Weber's Guide" and who have never purchased Nursery Stock from us, we ask that you give us a trial order.

We kindly ask those who receive copy of "Weber's Guide" to preserve same for reference. You will find much valuable information contained in same. It would also be a great favor to us if you would show same to your friends who may be in need of something in our line. We are always glad to mail copies to interested parties upon request.

With prices of fruit as high as they have been the past few years, it seems to us that the property owner should plant at least a part of his property to fruit of some kind suitable to his locality and not depend entirely upon farm crops. Diversified farming is the money-making proposition today.

Our facilities are the best of any nursery near St. Louis: we have large frost-proof concrete storage houses, 80 by 120 feet, 14 feet high, also storage cellars for bulbous stock. Our greenhouses cover over one-half acre and our cold-frames in which we keep our perennial plants cover about 1 acre, so that we are prepared to handle your orders carefully.

All packing and filling of orders is personally superintended by members of the firm in the best possible manner; no distance is too great for our mode of packing. For spring shipments we carry a complete line of stock in our storage houses and can make shipments at any time during the winter and up to May 1st, and later according to weather conditions. In the fall we begin shipping about October 15th. All orders are packed under cover, avoiding exposure to sun, wind, frost, etc.

We extend a cordial invitation to you to visit our Nurseries. We would, however, respectfully ask all those who can possibly do so to come during week days. Our office will be open to take orders on Sunday mornings during the months of October and November, March, April and May, to accommodate customers who cannot come on week days. Parties desiring to call for stock on Sunday must place their orders during the week, either by phone or letter, and we will pack them on Saturday. We have no order fillers on duty on Sunday.

Soliciting your correspondence, inquiries and favors, we are

Yours truly,

H. J. WEBER & SONS NURSERY CO., INC.

Established 1867.

Incorporated 1903.

Capital, \$150,000.00.

200 Acres in Nursery

LOCATION—Nurseries and office located on Gravois Road, one and one-quarter miles west of the St. Louis City limits, nine miles southwest of the St. Louis Court House, and one and one-half miles west of the terminus of the Cherokee Street Car Line. We are one-half mile east of Gravois station on the St. Louis and Valley Railroad. Phone 10-1100. R. R. We now have an Auto Bus Line leaving end of Cherokee car line every two hours passing by our office. Phone us for time of leaving.

Terms, Conditions and General Remarks

READ CAREFULLY BEFORE MAKING UP ORDER

Clause 1—Terms Invariably cash.

Clause 2—Remit by Postoffice or Express Money Order on St. Louis, Mo.; Registered Mail to Nursery, Mo., or by Draft. Please do not send private checks unless drawn on some St. Louis Bank. Address all correspondence to H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Company, Nursery, Mo.

C. O. D. Orders must be accompanied by one-half the amount in cash.

Clause 3—Quotations. Prices quoted in this catalogue are for the quantities specified, 1, 2 or 3 trees or plants of a kind are to be figured at the single price, 4 or more plants of a kind are to be figured at the 10 price, 40 trees of a kind at the 100 price. Example: 1 Oldenburg, 3 Wealthy, 3 Grimes, 2 Winesap, 2 York Imperial Apple are to be figured at the single price. If you take 4 trees of each variety mentioned above you are entitled to the 40 price. If you take 40 Apple or more, not less than 5 trees of a variety, you will be entitled to the 100 price, and so on throughout the catalogue. Thousand prices will be quoted on application where list of varieties accompanies the request. All orders are booked with the understanding that same shall be void should injury befall the stock from drought, fire, hail, frost or other causes beyond our control.

Clause 4—Non-Warranty Clause. If nursery stock proves untrue to the name under which it is sold by us, a replacement of the stock, as original or ordered, without charge, or a refund of the purchase price shall be a complete satisfaction of our liability. Except for such liability, we give no undertaking or warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, growth, productiveness, or any other matter on any nursery stock we sell. We assume no liability for delays in delivery, or for non-delivery of nursery stock caused by frost, fire, flood, drought, hail, strikes, embargoes, war or other causes beyond our control. Our responsibility ceases upon the delivery of stock in good condition. Complaints, if any, must be made within five days after delivery. Railroad, Express Companies and pack lines will be held responsible for losses in case of delay or damage in transit.

Clause 5—Free Packing. We pack free all orders sold at catalogue prices, in the best possible manner, in bales or boxes with moss or excelsior.

Clause 6—No Cartage to freight depots, express offices or wharves in St. Louis.

Clause 7—City of St. Louis and Suburban Deliveries. Our delivery trucks will make trips to the various sections of St. Louis and suburban points during the seasons. Orders to go this way must be left entirely to us as to the time of delivery. We combine a number of orders for one section in making these deliveries.

Clause 8—Special Deliveries. Parties desiring delivery on a certain day must order "Express Shipment" of their order and must pay Express charges. Order must be plainly marked

"Special Delivery," and must give date on which delivery is to be made, weather conditions permitting.

Clause 9—Railroad Facilities. We have the St. Louis and Memphis R. R. branch of the Frisco System within one-half mile of our station. The Frisco station is Gravois Road. Shipments are loaded here. This with the St. Louis facilities enables us to make prompt shipments on direct lines.

Clause 10—Early Orders. Customers should send in orders as early as possible; do not wait until the last minute and then expect to get immediate delivery. Wishing to serve our patrons in the best possible manner is the reason we ask for early orders.

Clause 11—Directions. Observe carefully that your Name, Postoffice, County and State are plainly written on your order; also state whether to be sent by freight or express, and by what route, if no directions be given, we will use our best judgment. Use order sheet enclosed.

Clause 12—Errors. Any errors that may occur in filling orders must be reported within five days after receipt of goods. We will immediately correct same. Complaints entered after the above stated time will not be entertained.

Clause 13—Losses. All stock will be sent out in good condition. We do not guarantee stock to live, nor do we make up any losses whatever due to climatic conditions or after culture on the part of the purchaser. Immediately upon receipt of stock, open the packages and ascertain the condition of same; check up the varieties and compare with your order and report to us at once any complaints that are to be made. If package has become frosted or dry en route, treat as per instructions given under "Directions for Transplanting and Care of Trees, Shrubs, etc."

Clause 14—Replacing. We do not replace stock that may die at the price quoted in this list. Our responsibility ceases upon the delivery of stock in good condition. Complaints, if any, must be made within five days after delivery, when we will at once rectify or allow deductions. We will not permit any deductions from invoices unless the above conditions have been complied with.

Clause 15—Insurance. A great many people want the nurseryman to insure all the losses, whether due to climatic conditions, planting, after care, etc. For such customers we have decided to offer an insurance proposition, as follows: If the purchaser desires insurance on stock purchased, we will insure the growth of such stock and pay the total amount on or before the day of delivery so that proper entry can be made on our books. Purchaser is to notify us promptly on the first day of September as to the losses claimed so that we can investigate and issue proper credits; under no conditions are dead trees or plants to be removed until we have had an opportunity to investigate in case we should desire to do so.

Terms, etc. Continued

Clause 16.—Substitution. It is customary, should the supply of a variety become exhausted (as will occasionally occur in all establishments), to substitute in its place a similar sort, if there is such. Should it be desired for us not to do this, please state on your order, "No substitution."

Clause 17.—Selections. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties can leave the selection to us, in which case we will select as if planting for ourselves.

Directions for Transplanting Trees, Shrubs, etc.

Preparation of the Soil.—For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. The soil should be well prepared by plowing and turning the ground, using a subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh land manuring will be unnecessary, but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops or well decayed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, lands should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of the Trees Before Planting.—This is one of the most important operations in the nursery, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is twofold. First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit. Second, to preserve the natural balance between the roots and branches of the trees, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the nursery, roots are often broken or bruised, as will be the case however careful the digging, packing and transportation may be performed, and it becomes necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches, and at the same time, no growth already secured should be wasted.

In both standard and Dwarf Trees, it will be usually found a safe rule to cut back the roots at transplanting, one-half of the growth of the previous season. The ends of the large roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife, where they have been worked up with the spade, and the ends of the roots at the bottom of the root with an outward cut. New roots will form, and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

Planting with Dynamite.—We recommend the use of dynamite to every planter of trees. It is the up-to-date way of planting all kinds of trees.

- 1st. It is more economical than any other method.
- 2nd. It costs little or any more than digging a proper sized hole with the spade.
- 3rd. Dymniting the soil conserves moisture and prevents the big losses during dry seasons that are common with spade-dug holes.

4th. Trees planted with dynamite make as much growth in two years as spade-set trees will in four years.

5th. Dynamite breaks up the ground for 12 to 15 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep, kills all insects and fungous growth contained in the soil.

6th. Dynamite-set trees bear fruit one to two years sooner than spade-set trees, and live longer.

Write to the **E. L. DuPont Nemours Powder Co.**, Wilmington, Delaware, and ask them to send you their "Instruction Book" on "Tree Planting" with dynamite.

Planting with Spade.—The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the trees without cramping or bending them in any way. The trees should be set in the hole, been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth filled in around the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in around them. After the trees are set in the hole, put the roots fully in contact with it. When the hole has been half filled, pour in a pail or two of water; let this settle well, then finish the planting by placing soil enough about the trees to raise the surface somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil evenly down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the tree it should stand at the same height as when in the nursery. When set in autumn, it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring. In planting Dwarf trees, the stock on which they are budded should be under ground.

Staking.—If trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from the action of the wind. Staking should be done in the best manner by driving two stakes firmly in the ground, one on each side of the tree, about a foot distant from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other material, so that the tree will stand in an upright position without chafing until the roots obtain a firm hold upon the soil.

Mulching.—This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from two to six inches deep about the tree, extending one to two feet from the trunk. This keeps the ground moist and of equal temperature, rendering watering unnecessary, and is in all respects preferable to it. Trees properly mulched are much more certain to live and make much greater growth than those which are not so treated.

Cultivation After Planting.—Here is the grand opportunity for the success of the skillful fruit grower. It is not enough

Clause 18.—**Transportation.** Every care will be taken to secure safe and prompt transportation. The forwarders alone must be held responsible for loss or delay in transit.

Clause 19.—**Inspection.** Our nurseries are annually inspected by the State Entomologist and have been found free of San Jose Scale and other dangerous insects and diseases. A copy of certificate of inspection will be attached to every package that leaves our establishment.

Clause 20.—**Notice.** The prices in this list abrogate previous quotations and are made on stock to be strictly first class in the grades named. Please do not compare our prices with firms quoting on mailing size trees and plants only.

for him that his trees are of the choicest sorts, selected with regard to the climate and adaptation to the uses for which they are designed; that they are properly pruned and planted in dry, mellow soil, thoroughly arched and prepared for the reception; protected from the winds by properly staking, and that they are in perfect shape and thriftiness. He knows very well that all this may be properly and well done, at great expense, and without further care be taken, but he knows that the farmer who takes the trouble to defend them from their enemies that the cankerworm and caterpillar do not find safe lodgment among the branches; or the borer cut about them; that he keeps them from the attacks of the scale, or fence, and break down the branches. He is well rewarded, for they thrive and grow rapidly; the shoots are vigorous; the bark clean and smooth, and soon a most abundant crop of superior fruit testifies to his wisdom and care. He knows that the farmer who takes the same care and experience in planting, having at the outset neglected these apparently trivial but really important matters, has sown the seed of faulty trees; and he is well rewarded for his hope in a few many, craggy, misshapen specimens of what he considers his ill-fortune, and hastens to remove. He too is justly rewarded for his neglect, as is his more prosperous neighbor for care.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in a field of grain or grass should see that all such are carefully mulched with rough manure, and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the trees. A good crowd is greatly preferable to any planter for the first five years. After a growth for this time standard apple, pear, cherry and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. The dwarf trees and peaches should be well mulched every year with loose manure, and the ground about them kept loose and moist, and any repay for this attention in the increased quantity and improved quality of the fruit.

Pruning.—Pruning after the first year should be varied according to the purpose of the planter, and the variety of the tree should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, and the cutting off of large limbs may not in the future be necessary. The removal of large branches should be done in the winter whenever it is possible to do so, as decay is liable to commence at the point of separation and extend into the trunk; whenever it is done the wound should be carefully pared smooth and the use of paint or other preservative is not necessary, as the action of the weather. After the removal of lower branches until the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing and interfering with each other, and keep the heads in a symmetrical shape and well open to the sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by judicious pruning and attention early in the spring of each year, while they are young, and very little pruning will be necessary afterward. In a special manner, the orchardist will find full directions in the standard works on horticulture which may be read with great benefit and followed with success, but are beyond the scope of an ordinary catalog.

Grape Vines require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting, give the roots plenty of room, or of roots, and cut them. All newly planted vines should be cut back to 2 to 3 buds or eyes as soon as planted. Two sprouts or canes should be allowed to grow the following season and should be carefully tied to stakes set up when from coming broken by cultivation, etc. In the following winter these canes should be cut back to five feet and tied to the lower wire of the trellis, which should be put up the following year. After planting, give the vines the same care and attention as well as trees, planters would do well to consult some practical work on the subject.

Berries should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is especially important. Raspberries and Blackberries should have old wood cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover the crowns early in spring; remove mulch after fruiting and space in the spring.

Currants and Gooseberries need heavy mulching and pruning, so that new wood will have room to grow.

Roses should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil, and should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back the last growth to three or four buds, or to the first strong limb, which may be first allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every autumn compost should be placed around the stems of the plants and spaded into the ground in the following spring.

Treatment of Trees That Have Been Frozen in the Packages, Received During Frosty Weather, or After Long Exposure.—Place the package, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool and dry, for a week or two. Then take them out; they can be unpacked and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure, bury entirely under the ground, soaking with water for a week or water from 12 to 24 hours, and prune more closely than ordinarily.

A COMPLETE SPRAY CALENDAR

For Winter and Summer as used and recommended by the B. G. Pratt Co., New York

MANUFACTURERS OF SCALECIDE AND SULFOCIDE

(Never omit "Standard Sprays" and add the "Special Sprays" as needed.)

After ten years of comparative work with most of the best-known commercial sprays, we have settled on the following spraying program in our own large orchards and as giving the best results obtainable. Using this program, we have packed 95% A-grade apples from tree-run without thinning.

In the last few years many of our friends and customers have followed with most gratifying results.

Mr. George T. Powell of Ghent, N. Y., writes: "Never produced a crop of apples of so fine a quality." "It seems that everything you have brought out so far has proven a success." "My apple trees are the finest in this locality and as the apples."

FIRST STANDARD SPRAY.

(Dormant or Scale Spray.)

For Apples, Pears, Quinces, Cherries, Peaches, Plums and Small Fruits.

Spray any time in the fall after the leaves have fallen and the wood has hardened or in the spring before the buds show green, providing it is not too cold, say 40° Fahr., using "Scalecide," 1 gallon to 15 gallons of water (3-50). Spray thoroughly from the topmost limb down to the base of the trees at the ground, using a fine, misty spray, completely saturating the tree until the material starts to drip.

It is well to let the material run down around the base of the tree, as it will be controlling diseases and insects there.

Make the fall application for pear psylla and peach leaf curl. Make the spring application for aphids, pear thrips, leaf roller and tent caterpillars. Make either fall or spring application for scale, bud moth, case-bearing cankers, both fungus and blight and collar rot.

Be sure your spray-tank is clean before you start to spray.

SPECIAL SPRAY NO. 1.

Sometimes called the "Scab," "Cluster-bud" or "Pink" spray, and is almost becoming a Standard Spray.

For Apples, Pears and Quinces.

When the buds are still in cluster, just before the blossoms begin to show color, use "Sulfocide" 1 gal. to 200 gallons of water, without any poison.

Cal-Arsenate Powder, 3 lbs. to 200 gallons of spray, may be added if chewing insects are feared.

1½ pounds of Kayso or any good casein lime spreader may be used with 5 to 10 pounds hydrated lime when Cal-Arsenate is used with or without Sulfocide.

For Peaches, Plums, Apricots and Stone Fruits.

When the buds are ready to open and just show color, use "Sulfocide," 1 gal. to 200 gallons of water. Never use a poison of any kind with "Sulfocide" on stone fruits.

As a spreader add 3 pounds of any ordinary laundry or fish oil soap, first dissolved in hot water, to each spray tank when Sulfocide is used alone, or Kayso may be used.

SECOND STANDARD SPRAY.

For Apples, Pears and Quinces.

For the control of Codling Moth (wormy fruit) and fungus troubles, but generally too late for scab.

This spray is most important and should never be omitted or delayed, and must be very thorough.

As soon as the bees leave the blossom, and not later than ten days after the petals fall, spray with 1 gal. of "Sulfocide" to 200 gallons water and add 3 lbs. Cal-Arsenate Powder and 1½ pounds of Kayso or any good casein lime spreader, or 5 to 10 pounds of hydrated lime to 200 gallons spray.

As the shucks are falling from the newly formed fruit, spray with Sulfocide, 1 to 200, and 3 pounds of soap (as described above) and follow as soon as the Sulfocide is dry with 3 pounds of Arsenate of Lead and 1½ pounds Kayso, or 5 to 10 pounds hydrated lime, to 200 gallons.

Do not use Arsenate of Lead when using "Sulfocide." Direct the spray with good force into the open calyxes of the newly formed fruit.

For Peaches and Stone Fruits.

Omit the Sulfocide and soap spray and spray with Arsenate of Lead and Kayso, and follow 10 days later with a spraying of Sulfocide and soap. Repeat this last spray every three or four weeks up to picking time.

Peaches sprayed with Sulfocide and soap from one to three days before picking will keep in marketable condition five to ten days longer than those not sprayed. Sulfocide leaves a deposit of sulphur and carbonate of soda so fine that it is invisible and of course is non-poisonous.

SPECIAL SPRAYS NO. 2 and NO. 3.

Where leaf spot or black rot is prevalent, or a late batch of codling moth is feared, repeat Second Standard Spray ten days longer than the second spray, and repeat after the petals fall.

Never use Lead Arsenate with "Sulfocide."

ORANGES AND CITRUS TREES.

"Scalecide" has been used for many years for the control of scale insects on citrus trees.

Use "Scalecide" 1 to 50 or 100 parts of water during the dormant season and Lime-Sulfur for scale after the buds open as often as necessary. For White Fly, Rust Mite, etc., 1 to 75 or 80 parts as the fruit has formed.

For Scab and Fungus, use "Sulfocide" 1 part to 200 parts of water as would Bordeaux Mixture or dilute Lime-Sulfur.

EVERGREENS AND CONIFERS.

Spray with "Scalecide," 1-25, just before the new growth starts in the spring.

SPRAYING SMALL FRUITS.

Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Blackberries.

Never omit a dormant spray with "Scalecide," 1 gallon to 15 gallons of water, before the leaves come out—it will repay many times the cost and trouble. It cleans them of many insects and diseases, making the summer spray with "Sulfocide," more effective.

Spray just before blossoming with "Sulfocide," 1 part to 200 parts of water, and again when the fruit sets and as often as occasion demands.

Add soap or Kayso as described under spraying peaches. Dust with 1 part Cal-Arsenate and 2 parts Lime for chewing insects.

SPRAYING VEGETABLES.

We spray everything in the garden subject to fungi once every two weeks according to weather conditions.

Beans, tomatoes, eggplant, peppers, cucumbers, squash and melons should be sprayed every ten days or two weeks from the time they start through the ground with "Sulfocide," 1 gal. to 200 gals. of water (1 qt. to 50 gals. or 1 oz. to 1½ gals. water). For chewing insects, add Cal-Arsenate to the "Sulfocide," ¾ lb. to 50 gals., or dust the plants with a dust of 1 part Cal-Arsenate and 2 parts hydrated or slacked lime.

"Sulfocide" has been used for years by the vegetable growers of Florida with wonderful results. String beans and tomatoes are sometimes dipped in "Sulfocide" after picking to insure safe arrival at market.

Several years ago two men planted three acres of beans together. One wanted to spray and the other did not, so the patch was divided in two equal parts. The man who sprayed with "Sulfocide" sold his crop for over \$1,100; the man who did not spray picked only 36 bushels. (Address furnished on request.)

SPRAYING POTATOES.

We have not had occasion to use any other fungicide on our potatoes for ten years.

Potatoes require a little stronger mixture than other vegetables. Use a gallon "Sulfocide" to 150 gallons water, and add 3 to 4 lbs. Cal-Arsenate. This has proven effective in controlling blight, flea beetle and potato beetle. Start when they come through the ground and keep the spray growth covered.

"Sulfocide" and Cal-Arsenate is one-half to one-third the cost of Bordeaux Lead and equally effective.

For aphids on potatoes and tomatoes, first add one gallon of Sulfocide to 200 gallons of water, and then add 2 gallons of Scalecide. It is very effective and is a fungicide as well.

SPRAYING FLOWERS.

For mildew and blight on roses, hollyhocks, carnations, chrysanthemums, peonies, etc., spray with 2 ozs. of "Sulfocide" to 3 gals. of water (1 part to 200 parts of water) every ten days or two weeks, to which a little soap is added.

If 2 ozs. common laundry soap is softened by boiling and added to each 3 gals. "Sulfocide" spray, it will spread better and leave practically no marking on rose leaves.

If Aphids are present, add 1 teaspoonful Black Lead 40 to each gallon of spray. "Sulfocide and Scalecide" as recommended for potatoes and fruits, cannot be used on roses and some flowers.

PROPORTIONS FOR MEASURING SMALL QUANTITIES OF "SULFOCIDE."

One ordinary cup or tumbler—8 oz. or ½ pint or ¼ of a quart,

1 to 200.

1 teaspoonful to 1½ gals. water, or 6 cupfuls.

1 oz. to 6 gts. water (1½ gals.)

1 cupful (8 oz.) to 12½ gals. water.

1 pint to 25 gals. water.

1 quart to 50 gals. water.

2 quarts to 100 gals. water.

CAL-ARSENATE.

One heaping teaspoonful to 1 gal. of water makes approximately the proportion of 3 lbs. to 200 gallons of water.

We are the Western Distributing Agents for "Scalecide" and "Sulfocide," for the B. G. Pratt Co., New York, N. Y., and Hackensack, N. J.

Write us for booklets and price list on Insecticides.

We are agents for the DEMING line of Spray and Pump Pumps. Manufactured by the Deming Co., Salem, Ohio.

If in the market for a "Spray Pump," write us, tell us number of trees you have to spray and we will be pleased to suggest and price you a suitable outfit.

If you are in need of Scalecide, Sulfocide, Arsenate of Lead, Cal-Arsenate, Bordeaux Mixture, Bordeaux-Lead Arsenate, Lime-Sulfur, Nicotine Sulfate 40, write us.

Fruit Department

ATTENTION, BUYERS OF NURSERY STOCK!

Please note that we specify age, caliber and approximate height of our fruit trees; there is no guesswork when you buy from us.

Kindly remember this when placing your order.

STANDARD APPLE

Our supply of 2-year apple for spring 1925 delivery will be limited, and on account of the heavy demand we kindly ask our patrons to place their orders promptly upon receipt of this catalogue.

PLANT standard apple trees from 30 to 40 feet apart each way, according to the nature of the soil.

At 30 feet apart it takes 48 trees per acre; 40 feet apart it takes 27 trees per acre.

	Each	10	100
Extra selected trees.....	\$0.90		
2-year, 1 1/16 to 1 inch, 5 ft. and up.....	.75	\$6.50	\$55.00
2-year, 9/16 to 1 1/16, 4 ft. and up.....	.65	5.50	45.00
2-year, 7/16 to 9/16, 3 1/2 ft. and up.....	.55	4.50	35.00

Ben Davis.—Large, roundish, oblong, red striped, very handsome. Mild, sub-acid, not rich. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. This is one of the safest and most profitable market apples grown in this country at present. October to March.

Gano.—Tree very healthy, vigorous, hardy, having stood 32 degrees below zero without injury. A rapid grower, large and spreading in orchard. Color bright red without stripes or blotches. Similar but superior to Ben Davis. Large and even in size. Prolific bearer and a good keeper. October to March.

Northwestern (Greening).—A Wisconsin seedling of great promise, having taken first prize at their State societies. Tree a good grower and early. Fruit yellow smooth rich, of good shape, resembling Grimes Golden in shape and color. Good quality. November to December.

Rome Beauty.—Large, roundish flat; bright red, mild, sub-acid, very good. A good grower and early bearer. November to March.

Spitzenburg (Esopus).—Large, round, brilliant red, with gray dots. Flesh firm, rich, crisp, juicy, delicious. A fine apple where it succeeds. October.

Stayman.—Tree is a vigorous grower, drooping in habit and adapts itself to soils and situations; fruit large size, bright red color and produced in large quantities. A profitable market variety. October to March.

Winter Banana.—Large; good for dessert; bears young.

Willow Twig.—Valuable in the middle states. Tree a moderate grower, productive. Fruit high quality; a late keeper.

Winesap.—Medium, conical, dark red; very smooth. Acid to sub-acid, rich, very valuable for both family and market. Tree very hardy and an early and constant bearer. December to April.

Huntsman.—Fruit large, flat, deep yellow; very mild, sub-acid, fine-grained. Very good. Valuable for family and market. Tree fair grower and good bearer, but does not bear heavily while young. October to April.

Yellow Bellflower.—Large to very large; oblong, pale yellow, sometimes blushed; acid to sub-acid, rich and good. Tree a fine spreading grower and hardy. October to January.

York Imperial.—Medium to large, oblate; color white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid; a good bearer and keeper; one of the best winter apples. November to April.

Janet (Rawles).—Also called Geneton. Medium to large when grown and good sized and not allowed to overbear; flesh conical striped, red, sub-acid; very good for market and family use. Good cider apple. October to April.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

King David.—A beautiful apple, resembles Jonathan in color. Tree strong, vigorous grower, healthy, bears young. September.

Malden Blush.—Large, flat, pale yellow, beautiful blush; mild, sub-acid; valuable for market, cooking and drying. September.

Wealthy.—Fruit medium, oblate, skin smooth, whitish-yellow, shaded with red in the sun, splashed and spotted in the shade. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, very good. August to September.

CRAB APPLES

Same price as Apple.

Florence.—Originated in Minnesota. Fruit medium in size; color carmine when well colored; flesh yellowish, fine, acid. Excellent for cooking and for jelly. Valuable for early market. Tree hardy and spreading; bears when young and inclined to overbear.

Transcendent.—Medium size; flavor pleasant and agreeable; extremely hardy.

Whitney Crab.—Large; flesh firm; juicy and of pleasant flavor. Good bearer.

Hyslop.—Large size, beautiful dark crimson. Hangs in clusters. September.

A Table Showing the Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre.

Distance.	No. of trees.
1 foot apart each way.....	43,560
2 feet apart each way.....	10,890
3 feet apart each way.....	4,840
4 feet apart each way.....	2,702
5 feet apart each way.....	1,742
6 feet apart each way.....	1,210
7 feet apart each way.....	888
8 feet apart each way.....	680
9 feet apart each way.....	537
10 feet apart each way.....	434
11 feet apart each way.....	380
12 feet apart each way.....	322
13 feet apart each way.....	282
14 feet apart each way.....	242
15 feet apart each way.....	212
16 feet apart each way.....	188
17 feet apart each way.....	168
18 feet apart each way.....	150
19 feet apart each way.....	134
20 feet apart each way.....	120
25 feet apart each way.....	69
30 feet apart each way.....	48

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Distances for planting various fruits will be given under respective headings in this catalogue.

PLANT AN APPLE ORCHARD

WEBER'S Special One-Acre Apple Orchard Collection.

48 trees, our selection. 12 varieties. Early to late.

For home or market.

First Class Trees.....\$25.00

Medium Class Trees.....20.00

F. O. B. Express or Freight Office, St. Louis, Mo. Charges collect.

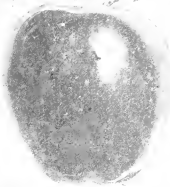
Weber's Collection Leading Varieties of Apple



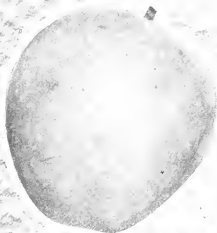
JONATHAN



ARKANSAS BLACK



DELICIOUS



YELLOW TRANSPARENT



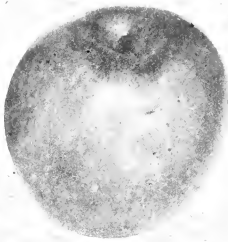
WINESAP



WEALTHY



STAYMAN



GRIMES



YORK IMPERIAL

Peach

The Peach is probably the finest of our fruits; everybody delights in the flavor of a fine, juicy Peach. In this section, select high, dry lands, northern or western exposure preferred.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have careful and severe pruning at least every two years, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head, with plenty of young wood. The land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation. Fertilize with occasional crops of Cowpeas, Rye or other legume, plowing the crop in while in green state. Wood ashes are a fine fertilizer where it can be obtained. To keep out the borers wash the trunks annually with "Sulfoicide," after first removing the earth from around the trunk, during the month of May; let the Sulfoicide dry in for several days and then bank up the earth for about six inches above the level of the land; this should be removed during August. For Scale insects, use "Scalecide" in the fall after leaves have fallen or Lime-Sulphur in the spring.

We have this year arranged our Peach list as nearly as possible according to time of ripening. We think this will make it easier for our customers to make up their order, beginning with the earliest and on through the list to the latest.

Plant Peach 20 feet apart, 109 trees to the acre.

	Each	10	100
1-year, 11/16 and up, 5 to 7 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$55.00
1-year, 9/16 to 11/16, 4 1/2 to 5 ft. ....	.65	5.50	45.00
1-year, 7/16 to 9/16, 3 1/2 to 4 ft. ....	.50	5.00	35.00

Peach are in exceedingly heavy demand and stock is limited. Place your order early while our stock is complete.

VARIETIES.

Wheeler (Red Bird Cling).—Fruit larger than Greensboro, round, flesh white, juicy; tough skin nearly covered with deep red. A good shipper. July 1st to 5th.

Mayflower.—Originated in North Carolina; very early; color perfectly red; a valuable market sort. Perfectly hardy in bud and a heavy cropper. July 5th to 10th.

Greensboro.—The largest and most beautifully colored of the extra early peaches. A freestone; flesh white, juicy and excellent. July 10th to 15th.

Carman.—Large, round, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy white, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender, fine flavored and quite juicy. One of the hardest in bud. In shipping qualities and freedom from rot it is unsurpassed. Profitable market variety. July 10th to 15th.

Belle.—Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; a very prolific bearer. July 15th to 20th.

Mamie Ross (Cling).—Very large, oblong; color similar to Chinese Cling, but has more of a red cheek. With us one of the best early clingstones. July 20th to 25th.

Family Favorite.—Early freestone, white flesh, red cheek, hardy in bud.

Rochester.—A new yellow freestone variety. The fruit is large, yellow, sweet, juicy and delicious flavor. Keeping and shipping well; skin prettily blushed. Tree strong grower and hardy; prolific bearer. Ripens about July 25th.

Crawford Early.—The best early yellow freestone; one of our oldest varieties. Ripens about August 1st.

Champion.—Originated at Nokomis, Ill. Flavor delicious, sweet, rich, juicy, surpassing all other varieties. Skin creamy white with red cheek. Early, productive and large. Perfect freestone. August 10th to 15th.

Goldfinch (Ev. Elberta).—Color beautiful yellow, red on the sunny side; flesh juicy and sweet. August 10th to 15th.

PLANT A PEACH ORCHARD

WEBER'S Special One-Acre Peach Orchard Collection.

110 trees, our selection, 11 leading varieties (10 each). For home use as well as for market.

First Class Trees. \$45.00

Medium Class Trees. \$35.00

F. O. B. Express or Freight Office, St. Louis, Mo.

Charges collect.

Ede.—Large to very large; a rich orange yellow; flesh yellow, small stone; melting, rich, highly flavored. Freestone. August 15th to 20th.

Elberta.—Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling, but is entirely free. Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and of high quality; exceedingly prolific; sure bearer and hardy. August 15th to 20th.

J. H. Hale.—Everybody has heard of this variety; ripens about the same time as Elberta; said to be larger and better flavored; highly colored. We have only a limited number to offer this year. August 15th to 20th.

Old Mixon Cling.—Large, red cheek, flesh pale white, very melting, juicy and rich. Highly flavored.

Wilma.—A splendid new variety. In growth it is strong and stocky, with large, dark green foliage. A seedling of Elberta; ripens about ten days later. This variety is being largely planted up in the State and is believed to be the one to be the coming leader in commercial variety. End of August.

Phillips Cling.—A fine light yellow peach, lemon shape.

Miller Cling.—Fine white flecked peach, something on the order of G. Cling.

Rex (Late Elberta).—Almost identical with Elberta, but ripens several weeks later. Fine market peach, good shipper.

Stump.—Very large, roundish; skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy. One of the best late freestones. September 1st to 5th.

Goldust.—Large, fine peach in every respect; color, bright yellow shaded with red; juicy, sweet; valuable for canning.

Picquet.—Large yellow with red cheek. Rich and sweet and a better shipper than the Freestone.

Laura Cling.—Identical with Krummel's Late, only that it is a clingstone.

Stigold.—A good late clingstone.

Salway.—Large, creamy yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, rich, sweet. September 15th to 20th.

Pond Seedling.—Medium size, round, white flesh, almost covered with red freestone. Good late variety ripens in early September. Originated in St. Louis county.

Heath Cling.—One of the finest canning peaches; good size; lemon shape; tree a good grower and excellent bearer. September 15th to 20th.

Krummel's Late.—Found in an orchard on property of Mr. Krummel of St. Louis. Color a rich golden yellow, with bright red cheek; round; free-stone; juicy. Ripens here about October 5th, and is a good keeper.

October Beauty.—A late yellow cling. When ripe, a dark purple. Originated on the grounds of Judge Hugo Muench of St. Louis. We recommend it as the best late yellow cling. October 5th to 10th.

Pear

The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. One of the most important points in the management of the pear is to gather them in the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe; and August pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties if they hang so long, may be left until there is danger of frost; gather when on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb.

Place in a dark room until fully matured. The Pear succeeds on most soils, but probably does better on rather sandy loam.

Dwarf pears must always be planted deep enough to cover the junction of pear and quince three or four inches, and about one-half of the previous year's growth cut off each spring. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standard Pears may be trimmed to the height desired.

(The letters "D" and "S" appended to the descriptions of varieties indicate favorable growth, either as Dwarfs or Standards, or both.)

Plant Standard varieties 20 to 25 feet apart; Dwarfs 10 to 12 feet apart.

	Each	10	100
2-year, 11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up.	\$1.30	\$12.00	\$110.00
2-year, 9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up.	1.10	10.00	90.00
Bartlett and Seckel, 10 cents per tree higher.			
2-year, 11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up. ....	.80	7.00	60.00
2-year, 9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up. ....	.70	6.00	50.00
1-year, 7/16 to 9/16, 3 1/2 ft. and up. ....	.60	5.00	40.00
2-year, 5/8 and up, 3 1/2 ft. and up.	1.00	9.00	

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Bartlett (S).—One of the most popular pears; large, buttery and melting, with rich flavor. Tree a vigorous and erect grower; bears young and abundantly.

Clairgrou (S).—Very large, yellow and red. Flesh yellowish. Keeps solid a long time after gathering. Free grower and abundant bearer.

Angouleme (D).—The largest of our good pears; succeeds on pear, but attains its highest perfection on quince, and is a beautiful and vigorous tree. Most profitable for market.

Anjou (S).—A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. Best on quince.

Gaber (S).—One of the Japan Hybrids; the best and handsomest of its class. Earlier than Kieffer, larger and much better quality; free from blight; very hardy. Immensely productive; bears young; excellent for canning or preserving.

Hewell (S).—One of the finest American pears. Large, handsome, sweet and melting; very vigorous, hardy and productive.

Kieffer (S).—This is a seedling raised from the Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Skin rather rough. Color yellow, with red cheek in the sun. Flesh white, juicy, buttery and rich. Tree a very strong, upright grower. Very profitable for market.

Seckel (S).—The standard of excellence in pears. Small but of highest flavor. Tree a strong, slow, erect grower; very hardy and bears abundantly.

Sheldon (S).—Fruit medium; color greenish yellow, mostly covered with a russet and a little brownish crimson in the sun. Juicy, rich, aromatic and sweet.

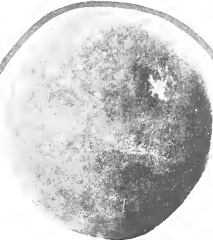
WINTER VARIETIES

Lawrence (S).—Size medium to large; obovate; color a golden yellow; flesh melting, with a rich, aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and an abundant bearer.

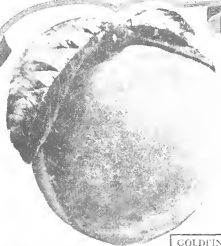
Weber's Select Peaches



MANIE ROSS



CHAMPION



GOLDFINCH
Early Liberty



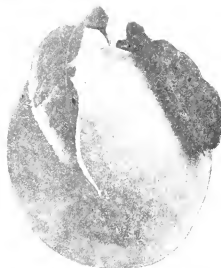
WHEELER
Red Bird Cling



Who would deny the children ripe
Peaches? See them Smile.



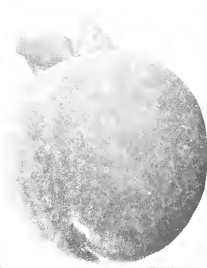
ROCHFESTER



EDE



ELBERTA



J. H. HALE

Cherry

The Cherry is one of the finest and most delicate dessert fruits. The acid varieties are also highly esteemed for preserving and cooking purposes. Although a very perishable fruit, the period of its use may be prolonged to six weeks by a proper selection of varieties. The trees thrive well in any soil which is sufficiently well drained, but will not succeed a long time where the sub-soil is wet.

Our Cherry trees are all budded on Mahaleb stock, which makes a healthy tree, and does not sprout from the roots, which is a nuisance when common Morello stocks are used.

Plant 18 feet each way; 135 trees to the acre.

DUKE AND SOUR VARIETIES.

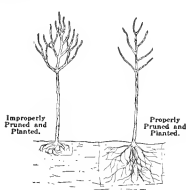
Cherry trees are very scarce. Place your orders early.

	Each	10	100
2-year, extra selected trees.....	\$1.50	\$14.00	.....
3-year, 11/16 and up, 4 1/2 ft. and up.....	1.20	11.00	\$100.00
2-year, 9/16 to 11/16, 3 1/2 ft. and up.....	1.30	9.00	80.00
1-year, 3/4 ft. ....	.90	8.00	70.00
1-year, 2 1/2 ft. ....	.70	6.00	50.00

DUKE VARIETIES

May Duke.—Medium, dark red, melting, rich, juicy, excellent. A reliable early cherry, nearly sweet.

Late Duke.—Fruit similar to May Duke, but later and not so sweet.



SOUR VARIETIES

Dyehouse.—A very early and sure bearer. Ripens a week before the Early Richmond.

Richmond.—Medium size, light red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. Tree healthy and productive. One of the most popular early cherries.

Montmorency.—Large red cherry, ripening ten to fourteen days after Early Richmond. Tree a slow but stiff grower; very profitable bearer; valuable late sour cherry.

Morello.—Good size, very dark red when fully ripe, rich, acid, juicy, excellent for canning. Later than Montmorency.

SWEET VARIETIES

	Each	10	100
2-year, 11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up.....	\$1.75	\$16.50	.....
2-year, 9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up.....	1.50	14.00	.....
1-year, 4/5 ft.	1.50	14.00	.....

Bing.—Very large, dark brown—almost black; flesh firm, sweet, rich and delicious. A noted western sort. Late.

Spanish (Sweet).—Large, pale yellow, firm, juicy and excellent. One of the best light colored cherries. Tree productive and a fine grower.

Schmidt.—Immense size, deep black, flesh dark, tender, very juicy, fine flavor; productive. July.

Tartarian (Black).—Very large, black, juicy, rich. End of June.

Wood.—Large, light red, juicy, rich, delicious. June.

Plum

The Plum tree will accommodate itself to most situations not absolutely wet, but produces its best fruit and most certain crops on heavy, clayey soil.

The great enemy of this, as well as other smooth-skinned fruits, is the curculio, and as a knowledge of a practical remedy for this pest is essential to the raising of good crops, a description of the only method of its destruction yet known is here given.

Shortly after the blossoms fall, and as soon as the presence of the insect is ascertained by his crescent-shaped mark upon the young fruit, procure a sheet large enough to spread over the entire surface of the ground covered by the branches of the trees; sit in the middle part way through to allow it to pass on each side of the trunk; then lay the tree thoroughly either with a heavy mallet upon the stump of a limb or by shaking suddenly all the larger branches. The insects, which closely resemble pea bugs, or dried bugs, will fall upon the sheet and remain dormant for some minutes; gather them up with the thumb and finger and destroy them. This operation repeated every morning for two or three weeks will save the crop. All stung fruit must be carefully destroyed to prevent increase of insects, and thus render the work of the season comparatively easy. This remedy is sure and far more feasible than is sometimes supposed.

Plant 18 feet apart; 135 trees to the acre.

Our plums are budded on imported plum roots.

	Each	10	100
11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up.....	\$1.20	\$11.00	\$100.00
9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up.....	1.00	9.00	80.00
7/16 to 9/16, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 ft. ....	.90	8.00	70.00

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

Damson (Common Blue).—A valuable market sort. It bears enormous crops. Thousands of bushels are annually sold on our markets. It is the best plum for preserving. August and September.

Beck's Damson.—Larger than the common blue and an earlier bearer.

German Prune.—Large, dark purple, sweet, good. One of the most popular and desirable for canning. September.

Lombard.—Medium, violet red, juicy, good, hardy and productive; the leading market variety. August.

Shropshire.—An English variety of great merit for preserving. An abundant bearer.

Moore's Arctic.—Small, purplish-black, juicy, sweet, immense bearer; one of the hardiest in bud and bloom. September.

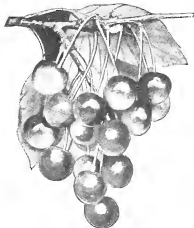
JAPAN OR ORIENTAL VARIETIES

This class of plums and their hybrids are strong-growing trees with light green foliage and attractive bloom, productive and usually commence bearing the third to fourth year after planting. They bloom very early, should be planted on north or west slopes and in sections not subject to late spring frosts.

NO FARM—Whether Grain, Dairy or Truck, is complete without a family orchard, consisting of selected fruits for home consumption, canning, etc.

We are Western Distributing Agents for the B. G. Pratt Co., New York, manufacturers of SCALECIDE, the best remedy for Scale Insects, Apple Canker, Collar Rot and Blight Canker. Send for FREE Literature.

Cherries are Sure Croppers



EARLY RICHMOND

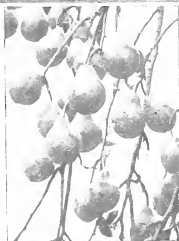


ENGLISH MORELLO

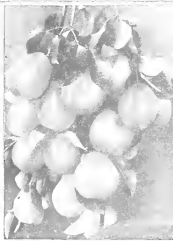


MONTMORENCY

Plant Pears for Profit



BARTLETT



KIEFFER



GARBER

Plant Plums in Your Chicken Yard



LOMBARD



BURBANK



WILD GOOSE

Plums—Continued

HANSEN HYBRIDS

11/16 and up, 5 ft. and up. \$1.50
This class of Plum was introduced by Prof. Hansen of the South Dakota Experiment Station at Brookings, South Dakota. All are hybrids of native Dakota plums, therefore are perfectly hardy. They all bear young, frequently the second year after transplanting.

The varieties we are offering are all selected varieties that have proven profitably over a wide territory. We request our customers to try out some of these varieties. Trees do not grow large, hence can be planted quite close together, 15 feet being sufficient.

The fruit is fine for culinary purposes and fine for eating fresh when fully ripe. Trees should be grown near in bush form for best results. We recommend the planting of several varieties close together as the blossoms fertilize each other. Try a few of these new plums, you will be more than pleased with the results.

Sapa.—Very fine, perfectly hardy. Glossy, dark purple skin with rich dark purplish-red flesh.

Opata.—Very beautiful when in bloom. Color of flesh green, flavor very pleasant. Ripens with us about July 10th, and will hang on the trees in good condition for about two weeks.

Hanstia.—Bright red, heavy blue bloom, firm flesh, good quality, rich fragrance, bears early in abundance. When cooked has the flavor of an Apricot. Keeps well and has proven to be a good shipper.

Surprise.—Large bright red, flesh yellow, fine flavor. Ripens late in August.

Omaha.—Fruit round, dark red, flesh meaty, sweet and delicious.

QUINCE

The Quince is hardy and prolific, bearing its crops with great regularity. The fruit always commands a good market, and with most families is considered indispensable for canning and jelly.

The trees or bushes should have a good, rich soil, clean cultivation and an annual dressing of well rotted manure. Thinning out the twigs so as to keep the head open to the sun and air, and removing dead or decaying branches, is all the pruning that is required. Plant 10 feet apart each way; 435 trees to the acre.

Champion.—Originated in Connecticut. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange, but not so high colored; more oval in shape. Quality equally as fine, and a good keeper.

Orange.—Fruit large, bright yellow color; a good bearer. The standard variety in quince.

Each \$1.50
5/8 and up, 4 ft. and up. \$1.50

APRICOT

There is no fruit more delicious or beautiful than the Apricot, and its ripening between cherries and peaches renders it especially desirable. Its chief enemy is the curculio, which can be kept in check by the method suggested for plums. Plant the same as plums.

Early Golden.—Small size; color pale orange yellow; juicy and sweet; exquisite flavor.

Royal.—Large, yellow, juicy, rich and delicious; a very fine variety.

Each \$1.00
9/16 to 11/16, 4 ft. and up. \$1.00

MULBERRIES—MORUS

American.—Equal to Downing in fruit, but much harder. Vigorous grower, very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle September.

5 to 6 ft., each. \$1.50

Russian.—Very hardy, vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silk worms, also relished by birds.

Each \$1.00
5 to 6 ft., each. \$0.60

Downing.—Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent.

5 to 6 ft., each. \$1.50

PERSIMMON (AMERICAN)

The Persimmon makes a very handsome ornamental tree, and is hardy in this section. When green, it is very attractive, and becomes sweet and palatable if allowed to remain on the tree exposed to the early frosts.

4 to 5 ft., each. \$1.00

NUT TREES

The growing demand for nuts and the immense quantities imported annually is giving an impetus to the planting of nut-bearing trees in America. Many farms contain land that would be far better planted to nut trees than in anything else, and would pay better than farm crops, besides annually growing more valuable as timber. In planting ordinary nut trees we would advise planting the smaller size stock—say one or two tree seedlings—for best results.

Chestnut (Japan or Giant).—A dwarf grower. Very distinct from other kinds, the leaf being long and narrow, of a dark green color. A fine ornamental tree in any situation. Commences bearing very young; two-year trees in nursery row frequently produce nuts. Nuts are of good size. The productiveness, early bearing and enormous size render these of great value.

Each \$1.00
3 to 4 ft., each. \$1.00

Chestnut (American Sweet).—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental, may be very durable and possess a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet and of delicate flavor, and a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without a grove of these where the soil is adapted to their growth.

Each \$1.00
4 to 5 ft., each. \$1.00

HARDY GRAFTED NORTHERN GROWN PECAN TREES

We have arranged with one of the best known growers of Grafted Nut Trees to supply us with a limited stock of Pecan Trees for Spring 1925 Delivery. The following varieties are recommended for this season:

Indiana.—From Knox County, Indiana. One of the largest and best. Nut is thin shelled, full meat and good quality. Heavy cropper.

Greenriver.—Originated in Henderson County, Kentucky. Nut medium size, shell thin, kernel full and plump and of the best quality.

Butterick.—From Grayville, Illinois. One of the oldest Pecan trees of the Indiana group. A real paper-shell of excellent quality. Grafted or Budded Trees, 3 to 4 feet. Each. \$2.25



Indiana

Greenriver

Butterick

Walnut (American Black).—The large, oily nuts are borne in heavy crops. They are much relished and always bring a fair price in market. The tree grows quite fast; its wood is exceedingly valuable.

Each 10 \$0.90
4 to 5 ft. \$8.00
5 to 6 ft. \$10.00
6 to 7 ft. \$12.00

Walnut (Japan Sieboldi).—From the mountains of Northern Japan. Leaves of immense size, a charming shade of green. Nuts resemble pecan and are produced in abundance, grow in clusters of ten to fifteen.

Each 10 \$1.00
4 to 5 ft. \$1.30
5 to 6 ft. \$1.50

Each 10 \$1.00
4 to 5 ft. \$1.30
5 to 6 ft. \$1.50

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HARDY GRAFTED ENGLISH WALNUT TREES

These are not the tender varieties grown in the South, but are the hardy variety grown in New York State, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Haystack.—Probably the largest, thin shell, smooth and attractive.

Franchise.—Tree hardy and reliable, nuts medium large, shell fairly thin, cracks caskey.

2 to 3 feet. Each. \$2.00

BLACKBERRIES

Many kinds of blackberries will succeed, not only on good fruit land, but even on the most sandy, porous soil. They require the same treatment as recommended for raspberries, but in field culture should be planted in rows seven feet apart and three feet distant in the rows; in garden culture, plant rows five feet apart and three feet distant in the rows. The pruning should be governed by the growth of cane and should be severe. Pinch back the canes in summer when three feet high, causing them to throw out laterals.

When planting 7 by 3 feet it takes 2,078 plants for an acre. When planting 5 by 3 feet it takes 2,904 plants for an acre.

Our Blackberry plants are all grown from root cuttings; they are free from disease.

If wanted by parcel post, add 10c to the 10 price, 15c to the 25 price, 50c to the 100 price, to cover postage and extra packing. 1,000 lots should be sent by express.

Blowers.—Originated in Chautauqua County, New York. Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive and the finest quality of all the blackberries. Large size, jet black, good shipper. We believe this variety has special merit.

Each, 15 cents; per 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$30.00; per 1,000, \$300.00.

Early Harvest.—This is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation; a compact, dwarf grower; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer.

Each, 10 cents; per 10, 75c; per 100, \$5.00; per 1,000, \$35.00.

Eldorado.—Very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste; have no hard core.

Each, 15 cents; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$7.00; per 1,000, \$50.00.

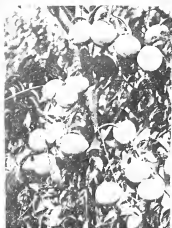
DEWBERRIES

Lucretia.—One of the low-growing, trailing blackberries; in size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core; ripe before late raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep berries from the ground.

If wanted by parcel post add 10c to the 10 price, 15c to the 25 price, 50c to the 100 price.

Each, 10 cents; per 10, 80 cents; per 100, \$6.00; per 1,000, \$40.00.

MISCELLANEOUS



SUPERB APRICOT



ORANGE QUINCE



FLORENCE CRAB APPLE



PALMETTO ASPARAGUS



SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY



RHUBARB



PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY

Raspberries

Will do well on any soil that will produce a good corn crop. Land should be thoroughly prepared and well enriched; ground bone is one of the best fertilizers. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and suckers. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old wood to give vigor to the young canes. Spring is the best season to plant. Plant in rows six feet apart, three feet apart in rows. 2,420 plants to the acre.

Write us for prices on larger quantities.
If wanted by parcel post, add 10c per lb. to the 10c post, 15c to the 75c price, 50c to the 100c price to cover cost of postage and extra packing. 1,000 lots should be sent by express.

RED SORTS

Cuthbert.—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; berries very large, rich crimson; very handsome, sweet, rich and luscious; highly flavored.

Each, 10 cents; per 10, 80 cents; per 100, \$5.00; per 1,000, \$35.00.
King.—Said by many to be the best early red raspberry. Plant a strong grower, hardy and productive. Berry firm; good shipper; large size; color bright scarlet.

Each, 10 cents; per 10, 80 cents; per 100, \$5.00; per 1,000, \$35.00.
St. Regis.—This variety has proven its worth again during the season of 1917, producing fine crops of fruit. Begins to ripen with the earliest and continues to bear on young wood until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich sugary raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Wonderfully productive, the first or main crop equalling any variety known. Canes good; of strong growth, with abundant dark green leafy foliage. Try it.

Each, 10 cents; per 10, 80 cents; per 100, \$5.00; per 1,000, \$35.00.

PURPLE SORTS

Columbian.—An improvement on Shaffer's, which it resembles, but the berry is much firmer, adheres to the bush much longer and retains its shape better, both on the market and for canning. Bush a stronger grower, attaining a very large size. One of the hardest and wonderfully prolific. Unexcelled for productiveness, and stands at the head for canning, making jam, etc.

Each, 15 cents; per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$8.00; per 1,000, \$60.00

BLACK SORTS

Cumberland.—The largest of all black caps. A healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well branched canes, that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm; quality about the same as Gregg; keeps and ships well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market variety.

Each 100 1000
1-year transplants. \$0.15 \$1.20 \$8.00 \$60.00
Tips.10 .75 5.00 30.00

Kansas.—A strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold and bearing immense crops. Early, berries size of Gregg, of better color; jet black and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance and brings highest price in market.

1-year transplants.15 1.20 8.00 60.00
Tips.10 .75 5.00 30.00

Plum Farmer.—A few days later than Kansas; matures its crop in a very short period, making it one of the most profitable early market sorts. Berries are thick-meated, firm, with a bloom similar to Gregg's. Large berries.

1-year transplants. \$0.15 \$1.20 \$8.00 \$60.00
Tips.10 .75 5.00 30.00

Gooseberries

Can not be shipped to states west of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, or to Minnesota, account embargo.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the currant. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows and mulch deeply six or more inches with straw, tan bark, cow ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for twenty years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened. In mulching be sure that the ground is underdrained, or it is worse than useless. Good cultivating is better than half mulching, and it is on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of water will double pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and cleanliness of the fruit. The price is remunerative and the demand is yearly increasing. The American varieties are not subject to mildew. To prevent mildew, spray the bushes as soon as the leaves appear in the spring, and several times during the summer, with potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur), one ounce to four gallons of water.

Plant in rows five feet apart and the plants three feet apart in the rows—2,904 plants to the acre. Write for prices on larger quantities than quoted.

If wanted by parcel post add 6c per plant to the price quoted to cover postage and extra packing.

Downing.—Size medium to large, oval, greenish white; plants vigorous, upright, very productive; never mildews.

Each 100 1000
2-year, No. 1. \$0.25 \$2.00 \$16.00 \$150.00

Houghton.—A vigorous grower; very productive; not subject to mildew. Flesh tender and very good. Red when ripe.

Each 100 1000
2-year, No. 1. \$0.20 \$1.75 \$14.00 \$130.00

Currants

Can not be shipped to states west of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, or to Minnesota, account embargo.

Currants should be planted in good, very fertile soil, with liberal manuring, and the tops should be cut back nearly to the crown, allowing only three or four canes to grow the first year. Prune more or less every year to get rid of old wood and keep the bushes open. Currant worms can be destroyed by white hellebore, one ounce to three gallons of water, and applied with a sprinkling can. Be sure to use the remedy in some, or before, the worms appear. Plant the same as Gooseberries.

Write for prices on larger quantities than quoted.

If wanted by parcel post, add 6 cents per plant to cover postage and extra packing.

Fay.—The best currant yet introduced; berries are large, uniform in size, with long stems, good flavor, and is very productive and easy to pick.

Each 100 1000
2-year, No. 1. \$0.25 \$2.00 \$16.00 \$150.00
London. Largely planted in Michigan and regarded there as one of the best market varieties. Plant is extremely vigorous, with perfect foliage, which it retains through the season; an enormous cropper; ripens with Victoria; is large in bunch and berry.

Each 100 1000
2-year, No. 1. \$0.25 \$2.00 \$16.00 \$150.00

Perfection.—The color is a beautiful bright red. Size as large or larger than Fay, the clusters averaging longer. The Perfection has a long stem from the point of attachment to the bush to the first berry, making it easy to pick without crushing any of the berries. It is a great bearer, and on account of its great productiveness the plants should be kept well cultivated and fertilized, as should all heavy bearers. The Perfection ripens about the same time as the Fay. Quality rich, mild, sub-acid; plenty of pulp, with few seeds. Received the "Barry Medal" in July, 1901, the highest award given to any new fruit at the Pan-American Exposition. The Gold Medal was awarded this currant at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904.

Each 100 1000
2-year, No. 1. \$0.30 \$2.75 \$25.00 \$150.00
Wilder.—Introducer says: "Wilder will make twice as much fruit as will Fay's Prolific, while setting as large fruit with double and triple the quantity; combines more good qualities than any red currant he has ever fruited." It is large, very productive, sweet and hangs a long time on the bushes in fine condition after fully ripe.

Each 100 1000
2-year, No. 1. \$0.25 \$2.00 \$16.00 \$150.00

White Grape.—Large, yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for table use. Productive.

Each 100 1000
2-year, No. 1. \$0.30 \$2.50 \$22.50 \$150.00

Cherry.—Very popular in market and brings several cents more per quart than any other old variety.

Each 100 1000
2-year, No. 1. \$0.25 \$2.00 \$16.00 \$150.00

Asparagus

For garden culture dig a trench 18 inches wide and 12 inches deep, trenches 4 feet apart; fill in some well rotted manure in bottom of trench; then cover same with top soil about 2 inches. Plant on top of that, 18 inches apart in the row, and only cover the plant about 2 inches with good, fine soil, filling in the balance by degrees as the plant grows up. Give them a top dressing of manure annually early in spring after loosening the beds on top by forking them over.

Write us for prices on larger quantities than quoted.
If wanted by parcel post, add 10c for 25 plants; 30c for 100 plants; 1,000 lots should be sent by Express or Freight.

Each 25 100 1000
2-year, No. 1. \$1.00 \$2.00 \$15.00
1-year, No. 1. \$1.50 \$3.00 \$15.00

Calmette.—Of southern origin, which are white and remain so as long as fit for use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color, the Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus is even more robust and vigorous in habit, and grows larger shoots and fully as many of them as the Conover's Colossal.

Conover.—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth; an old and well tried sort; very popular.
Calmette.—Of southern origin. It is earlier, a better yielder, more even and regular in its growth, and in quality equal to that old favorite, Conover's Colossal.

Washington (New).—A new rust-resistant pedigreed Asparagus.

Each 25 100 1000
2 year, No. 1. \$1.25 \$3.00 \$25.00

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden. It affords the earliest market pie and tart, continuing long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the bed very rich and deep. Plant in rows four feet apart and the plants three feet distant. Set the roots so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface.

Linnaeus.—Large, early, tender and fine; the very best of all.

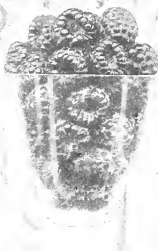
If wanted by parcel post, add 10c per plant to cover postage and extra packing.

Each 100 1000
Large clumps. \$2.00 \$2.00 \$15.00
Large sets. 0.15 1.25 8.00

Weber's Three Best Varieties Raspberries



ST. REGIS



CUMBERLAND



COLUMBIAN

Weber's Three Best Varieties Blackberries



EARLY HARVEST



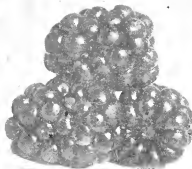
ELDORADO



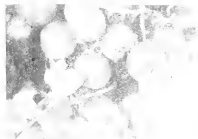
BLOWER



DOWNING GOOSEBERRY



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY



PERFECTION CURRANT

Grapes

There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They do admirably trained up to the side of any building, or along the garden fence, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest fruit. Make the soil mellow and plant the vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about eight feet apart, along the fence or building. For vineyard purposes make rows eight feet apart, six feet in rows.

To plant an acre, 6 by 8 feet, requires 908 plants. Write us for prices on larger quantities.

If wanted by parcel post add 2c per plant to the prices quoted up to 100 lots to cover postage and express packing. 1,000 lots should be sent by Express or Freight.

Campbell Early.—A fine healthy and early variety, profuse bearer. Ripens with the Moore's Early but keeps on the vine or in the house for weeks.

2-year, No. 1..... \$0.35 \$3.25 \$30.00.....

Concord.—The old stand-by. A large, purplish black grape; vines remarkably hardy, vigorous and productive. Very popular; best market sort.

2-year, No. 1..... \$0.20 \$1.75 \$15.00 \$125.00

1-year, No. 1..... .15 1.25 9.00 80.00

Moore.—Bunch medium, berry large, round, with heavy bloom; vine exceedingly hardy, entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market. Two weeks earlier than Concord.

2-year, No. 1..... Each 10 100 1000

Warden.—A splendid large grape, of the Concord type, but earlier, and in every way as healthy. Quality good to best.

2-year, No. 1..... Each 10 100 1000

1-year, No. 1..... \$0.25 \$2.25 \$20.00 \$170.00

RED OR AMBER SORTS

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15).—Berries very large, with thick skin; pulp soft, sweet and sprightly; very vigorous; ripens early.

2-year, No. 1..... Each 10 100 1000

1-year, No. 1..... \$0.25 \$2.25 \$20.00.....

Brighton.—Bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round; excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest in ripening.

2-year, No. 1..... Each 10 100

1-year, No. 1..... \$0.35 \$3.00 \$28.00

Catawba.—Bunches of good size, rather loose; berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with a sweet, rich musky flavor.

2-year, No. 1..... Each 10 100

1-year, No. 1..... \$0.25 \$2.00 \$18.00

Delaware.—Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor.

2-year, No. 1..... Each 10 100

1-year, No. 1..... \$0.40 \$3.50 \$30.00

Regal.—Very hardy, ripens early, bunch medium to large; very compact; dark red and juicy with a thin, tough skin and tender pulp.

2-year, No. 1..... Each 10 100

1-year, No. 1..... \$0.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

WHITE SORTS

Diamond.—Grape from Concord seed, fertilized with Iona. In vigor of growth, color and texture of foliage and hardness of vine it partakes of the nature of its parent Concord, while in quality the fruit is equal to many of the best tender sorts, and ripens two weeks earlier than the Concord.

2-year, No. 1..... Each 10 100 1000

1-year, No. 1..... \$0.25 \$2.25 \$20.00 \$170.00

Niagara.—Vine remarkably hardy; strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries large; light greenish white; semi-transparent; slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin but tough, and does not crack; quality good; very little pulp; melting and sweet to the center.

2-year, No. 1..... Each 10 100 1000

1-year, No. 1..... \$0.25 \$2.25 \$20.00 \$170.00

Strawberries

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared at a good depth well drained and enriched. Vegetable manure (muck, rotten turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. For field culture set in rows four feet apart, 18 inches in rows; for garden, 15 inches each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce fine, large fruit keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. The ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until the ground is frozen, or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove covering before growth starts in spring. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition throughout the fruiting season.

The blossoms of those marked with (P) are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillate; those marked (S) are staminate sorts or perfect flowering, and unless a row of perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals, not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit and but little of it, but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they produce more fruit than those with perfect flowers. We advise planting two rows of staminate to three rows of pistillate sorts throughout the field.

Plants will be ready for shipment during the latter part of March or early April, according to weather conditions.

Strawberry plants come tied in bundles of 25. Please make your order in multiples of 25 of a kind; we charge extra where bundles must be broken.

All strawberry plants will be sent Parcel Post or Express, according to quantity; If wanted by Parcel Post, add 10c for 25 and 25c per hundred to prices quoted. Express shipments will be sent charges collect.

For field culture plant rows 4 feet apart, plants 18 inches apart in the rows, requiring 7,200 plants to the acre.

Aroma (S).—Fruit very large, roundish, conical, rarely mis-shapen, glossy red, of excellent quality and produces in abundance. One of the very best late varieties.

Per 25, 75 cents; per 100, \$1.50; per 1,000, \$10.00.

Cooper (S)—A new variety of large size, productive, large size, Brilliant red color. 25 to 30 berries fill a quart. Commercial growers and home owners should give this variety a trial.

Per 25, \$1.25; per 100, \$3.00; per 1,000, \$30.00.

Dr. Burrill (S).—An improved Senator Dunlap, and was originated by Dr. Reasoner of Illinois, who originated the famous Senator Dunlap. It is a cross of Senator Dunlap and Crescent, both being heavy producers. Berries are very large, of uniform size and shape. This new variety is a strong fertilizer, and its season of blossoming and fruiting is extra long. It ripens in midseason.

Per 25, 60 cents; per 100, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$8.00.

Dunlap (S).—Of pronounced Warfield type. It is a favorite wherever it has been tried. Begins to ripen soon after the earliest sorts and continues until near the end of the season. Fruit is large, conical in form, color deep rich red, flesh red and has a sprightly delicious flavor. One of the best commercial sorts and largely planted everywhere.

Per 25, 60 cents; per 100, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$8.00.

Gibson (S).—Commences to ripen with Dunlap and continues well into the season of the later sorts. Fruit stems are large and strong and the dark green foliage is an ample protection for blossom and fruit. Fruit is large and regular in shape; in color it is a rich red all over.

Per 25, 60 cents; per 100, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$8.00.

Haverland (P).—Plant large, healthy, vigorous, and ripens fruit evenly and early. Berries are fine, uniform shape, large, excellent flavor and bright red; productive. One of the best well-known sorts.

Per 25, 75 cents; per 100, \$1.50; per 1,000, \$10.00.

Sample (P).—One of the very best berries. Plants strong, large and healthy; fruit evenly covered, uniform size and in great profusion and firm enough to ship well.

Per 25, 75 cents; per 100, \$1.50; per 1,000, \$10.00.

Premier (S)—A fine early and productive variety, makes it one of the leading berries for market. Give this variety a trial.

Per 25, 75 cents; per 100, \$1.50; per 1,000, \$10.00.

FALL-BEARING STRAWBERRIES

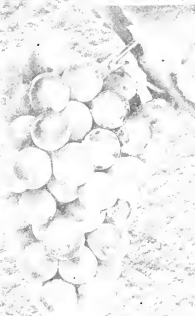
Instructions as to planting and treatment after planting.—Set same as other strawberries. Remove blossoms as they appear up to about August 1st, then let them mature. Blossoms should be removed from all new set strawberries for best results, but more particularly fall-bearing varieties. Fertilize your ground and cultivate well. The better the soil and care the better the fruit and the more fruit you will obtain.

Champion (S)—A new fall-bearing variety. Said to be more prolific than "Progressive." First to ripen in the spring. Last to fruit in the fall. Begins bearing 3 months after planting.

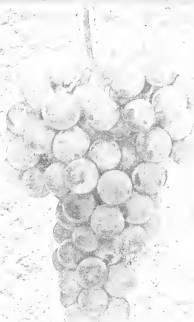
Per 25, \$1.00; per 100, \$2.50; per 1,000, \$20.00.

Weber's Grapes

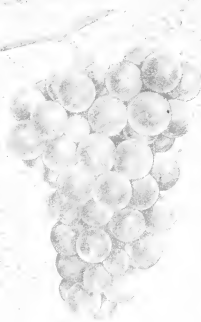
Weber's Red, White and Blue Collection No. 1



BRIGHTON

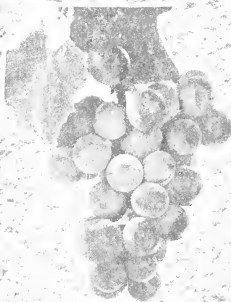


NIAGARA

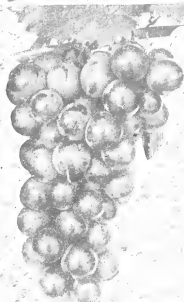


CONCORD

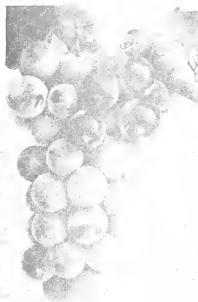
Weber's Red, White and Blue Collection No. 2



DIAMOND



MOORE'S EARLY



CATAWBA

Ornamental Department

Brief Suggestions to Planters

A few dollars spent for trees and shrubs to improve your property will increase its value far more than the expenditure.

What to Plant.—Impressed with the importance of planting only the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs, and in order that our patrons may be spared much disappointment and expense, we have, as far as possible, omitted from our catalogue anything that is liable to suffer from severe cold. We have with great pains secured, both at home and abroad, all valuable hardy material, so as to render our assortment of this class as complete as possible. An examination of this catalogue shows what an extensive variety of stock is offered, enabling the planter, by a judicious use of the same, to accomplish any desired result with perfectly hardy trees, shrubs and plants. For convenience we have grouped the trees under the following heads: **Deciduous Trees**, **Weeping Deciduous Trees**, **Ornamental Shrubs**, **Vines and Climbers**, **Hedge Plants**, **Roses** (Hybrid Perpetual, Everblooming, Climbing, Trailing, etc.), **Evergreens**, **Perennials** and **Greenhouse Plants**.

For Parks and Extensive Grounds.—No difficulty can be experienced by anyone in making selections for this purpose. But we cannot impress too strongly the importance and value of flowering shrubs for effective masses and groups. There are many who imagine that *Rhododendrons* and *Azaleas* are indispensable. This is a great error. In this latitude both *Rhododendrons* and *Azaleas* require prepared soil and protection, while hardy shrubs like the *Weigela*, *Deutzia*, *Spirea*, *Hardy Hydrangeas*, *Japan Quince*, *Double-flowering Almonds*, *Lilac*, *Snowball*, *Athaea*, *Paeony*, *Philox* and *Japan Anemone*, when planted in masses, produce a magnificent effect, need no protection and demand little skill or care in their management. What grand masses of bloom can be had throughout the season by the proper use of the various families. Then the purple and variegated-leaved trees and shrubs may also be planted in such a manner as to afford a rich and striking contrast. Groups of flowering trees form superb objects at the blossoming season, and it is strange that planters do not employ them more.

Highly effective groups can be formed of trees and shrubs possessing bright colored bark in winter.

For Lawns and Small Places.—Whatever specimens are planted should be of the finest species, of moderate size, of graceful habit of growth and handsome foliage. A pendulous tree or one with variegated foliage may be occasionally introduced and will add to the beauty of the grounds. Depend mainly upon two or three shrubs for small places, and in selecting, aim at securing a succession of bloom. Dwarf evergreens are very useful, and in small grounds hardy herbaceous border plants can be used with the most satisfactory results. A proper selection will afford as much bloom as ordinary bedding plants, and at half the trouble and expense.

When to Plant.—Deciduous Trees, Shrubs and Vines can be planted either in Spring or Fall. Spring is the best time for Evergreens generally.

How to Plant.—Preparation of the Roots: Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood; this prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibers.

Preparation of the Top.—This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots, as follows:

Trees with branching heads should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones, intended for the framework of the tree, cut back till within two or three buds of their base. In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light; where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all Deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but *Arbutovites* and other Evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously short immediately after planting.

Pruning.—as practiced by some people, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly Evergreens, into cones, pyramids and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care; to top off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which sometimes becomes too dense, and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

Shearing may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees or shrubs.

Pruning Shrubs.—Many persons train and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of outline are to be admired in a shrub, its quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace. Each shrub has its peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into any one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. *Weigelas*, *Deutzias*, *Forsythias* and *Mock Orange* flower on the wood of the previous season's growth, hence these shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood which is to flower the following season. *Spirea*, *Lilac*, *Athaea* and *Honeysuckles* may be trimmed during the winter or early in the spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be thinned out, and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering.

The *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.

Pruning Evergreens.—Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This can be done in April or May, just before the trees start to grow.

Specimens of trees and shrubs are less risk when dug with ball of earth. We make extra charge for this, but where it is possible to do so, it well repays the extra expense.

CLASSIFICATION OF ORNAMENTAL TREES

For the convenience of purchasers we have classified the various ornamental trees as follows:

Class I—Trees Suitable for Street and Avenue Planting:

- Acer Saccharinum (Silver Leaved Maple).
- Acer Platanoides (Norway Maple).
- Acer Saccharum (Sugar Maple).
- Fraxinus Alba (White Ash).
- Liriodendron (Pulp Tree).
- Platanus Occidentalis (American Sycamore).
- Platanus Orientalis (European Sycamore).
- Populus Fastigiata (London Poplar).
- Populus Monilifera (Carolina Poplar).
- Populus Nigra (Gremlin Poplar).
- Quercus Palustris (Pin Oak).
- Quercus Rutila (Red Oak).
- Salisburia (Maiden Hair).
- Tilia Americana (American Linden).
- Tilia Europaea (European Linden).
- Tilia Platyphyllos (Large Leaved European Linden).
- Ulmus Americanus (American Elm).

Class II—Trees with Cut or Lancelated Foliage:

- Acer Saccharinum var. *Wetlii* (Wetli's cut-leaved Maple).
- Betula Alba var. *Lacinata* Pendula (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch).
- Sorbus Quercifolia (Oak-leaved Mountain Ash).

Class III—Trees with Colored Foliage:

- Acer Platanoides var. *Schwedleri* (Schwedler's Maple). Purple foliage in spring.
- Prunus Pissardi (Plum). Purple foliage.
- Prunus Alba Boileaua (Poplar). Silver foliage.
- Salix Regalis (Silver Willow). Silver foliage.

A House is only a Building, unless surrounded by Trees and Plants, then it's a Home.

Class IV—Trees Producing Conspicuous Flowers:

- Aesculus (Horse Chestnut).
- Aralia (Angelica Tree).
- Batalia Speciosa.
- Cercis (Red Bud).
- Chionanthus (White Fringe).
- Cornus (White and Red Flowering Dogwood).
- Crataegus (Thorn). White and Scarlet Flowering.
- Cytisus (Golden Chain).
- Halesia (Silver Bell).
- Liriodendron (Pulp Tree).
- Magnolia, in variety.
- Persica (Peach). Double Flowering.
- Prunus Triloba (Plum). Double Flowering.
- Pyrus (Crab) in variety.

Class V—Weeping Trees. See Weeping Trees in this Catalogue.

For descriptions, see under proper headings in this catalogue.

For sizes larger or smaller than quoted herein, write us. We frequently have specimen stock of certain varieties and always have younger or smaller stock than we quote. Describe the class of stock desired and we will quote on such as we can supply.

In order to make it easier for planter to select trees for particular purposes, we have adopted letters to denote the various classes, as follows:

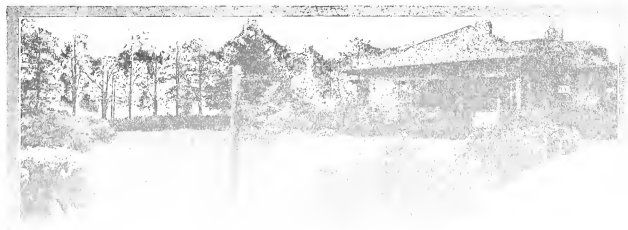
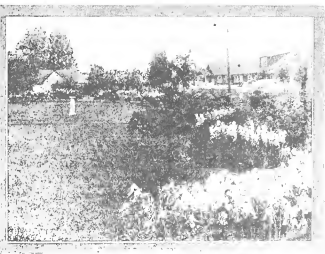
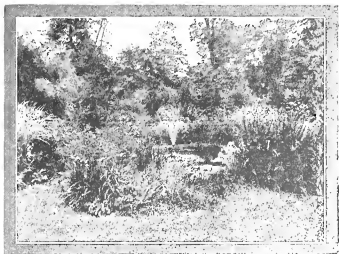
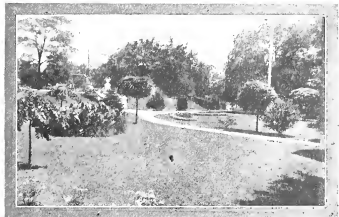
T—Denotes trees that attain a height of 50 feet and over at maturity.

M—Denotes trees that attain a height of 25 to 40 feet at maturity.

S—Denotes trees that attain a height of 8 to 15 feet at maturity.

D—Denotes trees that attain a height of 2 to 8 feet at maturity.

Landscape Views



Deciduous Ornamental Trees

Nomenclature

The names of Trees, Shrubs, Perennials, etc., published in this Catalog are in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature, representing the American Association of Nurserymen, Ornamental Growers' Association, American Society of Landscape Architects, American Pharmaceutical Association, American Association of Park Superintendents.

ACER—MAPLE

A. platanoides. (Norway). T.—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green shining foliage, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ in., 8-10 ft.	\$4.50	\$42.50
1½ to 1¾ in., 8-10 ft.	5.00	52.50
1½ to 1¾ in., 10-12 ft.	6.50	62.50

A. platanoides var. *Schwedleri*. (Purple Norway Maple). M.—The beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in spring, when their gleaming red and purple contrasts brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In mid-summer they are purplish-green, in autumn golden-yellow.

	Each	Per 10
6-8 ft.	\$8.00	.....

A. saccharinum. (Silver Leaved) T.—A hardy rapid-growing native tree of large size, valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1½ in.	\$1.75	\$15.00 \$35.00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.	2.00	17.50 150.00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.	3.00	27.50 250.00

A. saccharinum var. *Wierli*. (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple). T.—One of the best cut or dissected-leaved trees; habit of rapid growth, it soon produces an effect. Young shoots slender and drooping.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$2.00	\$15.00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.	2.50	22.50

A. saccharum. (Sugar). T.—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranked among the very best, both for lawn and avenue.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.	\$4.25	\$40.00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.	5.00	47.50

AESCULUS—Chestnut

A. hippocastanum. (Horse). T.—This magnificent, large-sized tree has no superior on the lawn. In the spring it is profusely covered with panicles of white flowers dotted with red.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 6 ft.	\$2.50	.....

AILANTHUS—Tree of Heaven

A. altissima. (Glandulose). T.—A rapid-growing, lofty tree, long, elegant foliage. A distinct ornamental tree with pinnate foliage, exempt from diseases and insects. Useful in producing tropical effects.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.75	\$15.00

AMELANCHIER—Mespilus

A. canadensis. (Service Tree or Shadblow). M.—A small, slender tree that bears a profusion of drooping spikes of white flowers, rendering the tree quite conspicuous about the time that shade is running up the river. Also grown for its fruit.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.90	\$7.50

AMYGDALUS—Almond, Peach

and Plum
Amygdalus. (Almond Double-flowering).—See Deciduous Shrubs.

	Each	Per 10
A. Persica rubra. (Double-flowering Peach). S.—Very ornamental. Flowers pure white and double; superb.	.....	.....
3 to 4 ft. ....	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.	1.50	13.50

A. Persica rubra. (Double red-flowering Peach). S.—Flowers semi-double, bright red, fine.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.25	\$11.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.50	13.50

A. triloba. (Double-flowering Plum). D.—A beautiful small tree or shrub of fine habit, with elegant, double, rose flowers, set very closely on slender branches.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.25	\$11.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.50	13.50

ARALIA—Angelica Tree

A. spinosa. (Hercules Club). S.—A very showy sort, yet which produces suckers quite freely. Immense clusters of small, white flowers in July.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.25	\$11.00

A. pentaphylla. See Acanthopanax, Deciduous Shrubs.

BETULA—Birch

R. alba. (European White Birch). T.—Of which Coleridge says: "Most beautiful of forest trees, the lady of the woods."

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.	\$2.00	.....
6 to 8 ft.	2.50	.....

B. alba laciniata pendula. (Weeping Cut-leaved Birch). See Weeping Trees.

B. nigra (rubra). (Black Birch). T.—Flowers greenish-white; female catkins straight and nearly cylindrical, about 2 inches long. Grows 60 to 70 feet high.

6 to 8 ft. Each.	\$2.50
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CATALPA—Indian Bean

C. bignonioides nana. (Chinese Catalpa). (Bungel). D.—A small species that grows 8 to 10 feet high, as broad, forming a broad bend clothed with a dense mass, heart-shaped leaves. Among our hardy trees there are but few, if any, that are more effective for park or lawn. Grafted on stems of the common Catalpa 5 to 6 feet from the ground, forming an umbrella-shaped top.

	Each	Per 10
1-year heads, standard.	\$3.00	\$27.50 \$250.00
2-year heads, standard.	2.50	22.50 200.00

C. speciosa. (Western). T.—One of the most rapid growers. Large heart-shaped, downy leaves, and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.50 \$120.00
1½ to 1¾ in. dia.	2.00	17.50 150.00
1½ to 1¾ in. dia.	3.00	27.50 250.00

CERCIS—Red Bud

C. canadensis. (American Judas). M.—A small tree of irregular rounded form, with pretty foliage, and very showy when in bloom; the branches and twigs are covered with a dense mass of small pink flowers before the leaves expand.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.90	\$8.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.25	11.00

CHIONANTHUS—White Fringe

C. virginica. S.—A small native tree, with ash-like leaves and clusters of snow-white flowers, resembling an elegant fringe.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50

CORNUS—Dogwood

C. florida. (White Flowering). M.—An American species, of spreading irregular form, growing from 16 to 20 feet high. The flowers are produced in spring before the leaves appear; they are white and very showy. Popular.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50
4 to 5 ft.	1.75	15.00

C. florida rubra. (Red Flowering). M.—Recently introduced. A variety producing flowers suffused with bright red; blooms when quite young. One of the finest flower trees.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.	\$3.00	\$27.50

CRATAEGUS—Thorn

C. coccinea. (Scarlet-fruited Thorn). M.—A fine native variety. Single white flowers in spring, scarlet fruit in autumn.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50

C. cordata. (Washington Thorn).—Native thorn, white-flowering, small red fruit. Broad ovate leaves, grows from 6 to 8 feet.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50

C. crus-galli. (Cockspur Thorn). S.—A well known native thorn; has long sharp spines or thorns; fruit bright red; valuable for hedging.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50

C. oxyantha var. *alba plena*. (Double White Thorn). S.—Has small double white flowers. A highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers. Makes a striking contrast when planted with the double scarlet.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50

C. oxyantha var. *Pauli*. (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn). S.—Flowers bright carmine red. Superior to any of its color.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.	\$2.50	.....

FRAXINUS—Ash

F. americana. (American White). M.—A rapid-growing native tree, valuable for planting along streets or in parks; may be extensively planted for timber; largely used in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.	\$2.00	\$17.50 \$150.00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.	2.50	22.50 200.00

For Mountain and Oak-Leaved Ash—See Sorbus—Deciduous Trees.

GINKGO—Salisburya (Maiden Hair Tree)

G. biloba. T.—A native of China and Japan, forming a medium or large tree; leaves fan-shaped. Tree of a rapid growth and belonging to the Coniferae.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1 in.	\$2.50	\$22.50 \$200.00
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½ in.	3.00	27.50 250.00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.	3.50	32.50 300.00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.	4.00	37.50 350.00

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS

We respectfully ask all those who receive a copy of our 1925 "Guide" to retain same for future reference. We may not publish a "Guide" for 1926, account increase in postal rates as now proposed, which would make cost prohibitive.

We would also appreciate it if you would show stock to some of our friends who may be interested in our products. Will gladly send copy to anyone wishing to place an order, upon request.

Nursery stock in many varieties is very scarce and will be more so for a number of years; some varieties are now unobtainable. The embargo on imported nursery stock of all kinds has cut us out of many varieties that were formerly imported from Holland, France, England, Belgium and Japan.

Place your orders at once so that stock can be reserved for you; we ship soon as weather conditions permit.

H. J. WEBER & SONS
NURSERY COMPANY.

Leading Lawn, Park and Boulevard Trees



EUROPEAN SYCAMORE *Platanus Orientalis*



WHITE OAK *Quercus Alba*



AMERICAN LINDEN *Tilia Americana*



AVENUE OF BLACK WALNUT *Juglans Nigra*



AVENUE PLANTED WITH NORWAY MAPLE *Acer Platanoides*



HORSE CHESTNUT *Aesculus Hippocastanum*



WHITE ELM *Ulmus albus*



WHITE ASH *Fraxinus Americana*

DECIDUOUS TREES—Con.

GYMNOCLADUS—Kentucky Coffee Tree

G. dioica. (Canadensis.) M.—A strikingly ornamental, irregular, open-topped tree, with peculiar rough-barked and twisted branches and immense broad, double-compound foliage of a peculiar bluish-green color. The flowers are white, in open racemes, followed by immense long, brown pods. A picturesque and desirable tree.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.50
10 to 12 ft.	\$3.00	\$27.50

HALESIA—Silver Bell

H. tetrapeta. (Carolina.) S.—The hardiest species. Very choice.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.	1.25	10.00

JUGLANS—Walnut

See Nut Trees.

LIQUIDAMBAR—Sweet Gum

L. styraciflua. T.—A large native tree, with rough, corky bark and shining, deep lobed, star-shaped leaves, changing to deep crimson in the autumn.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 6 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.50
6 to 8 ft.	3.00	27.50

The Gum, like the Tulip and Birch, are hard to transplant; we recommend digging the larger sizes with ball and burlapping. We charge extra for this work, according to size tree.

LIRIODENDRON—Tulip Tree

L. tulipifera. T.—One of our very largest native trees, with large, smooth, shining leaves, greenish-yellow flowers and an umbrellae-shaped head.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.50	12.50
6 to 8 ft.	2.00	17.50

MAGNOLIA

M. glauca. (Sweet Bay or Swamp Magnolia.) S.—When planted in moist soil this magnolia is handsome tree of medium size. Its leaves are glossy, laurel-like, almost evergreen. In June its pure white flower-cups are lovely and grand.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.		\$5.00

MAGNOLIA—Chinese Species and Their Hybrids

Owing to Government embargo we are unable to import this class of Magnolias.

MALUS—Crab

M. ioensis. (Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab.) S.—The beauty and delicate fragrance of the bloom of the sweet-scented crab is a theme for poets and this new variety is a gem among hardy plants. The flowers are sometimes mistaken for small pink roses, and the perfume tends to increase rather than correct the delusion.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.		\$1.50

M. floribunda. (Single-Flowering Crab.) S.—Flowers beautiful carmine in bud; white when open; May. Fruit very ornamental in autumn.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.		\$1.50

M. coronaria (S.)—Sweet-scented crab. Largely used in landscape work.

	Each	Per 10
2-3 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00
3-4 ft.	1.50	12.50

M. Parkmannii (S) (Parkman's Crab.)—Dwarf habit, foliage dark green, hangs on later; flowers double dark rose.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.		\$2.00

M. Spectabilis (Rosa plena) S.—Double pink flowers.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.		\$2.00

PLATANUS—Sycamore or Plane

The Sycamore is probably the hardiest of all street trees for our larger cities. It can stand more abuse than any other tree we know of. It is not affected with many of the injurious insect pests that infect other varieties of trees; it can

stand the smoke and gases better than can most other ornamental street trees. We recommend the Sycamore for general planting in large cities, manufacturing tracts and cities along rivers and lowlands where the other finer trees would stand very little chance of surviving for any length of time.

P. occidentalis. (American Plane.) T.—A tree of the largest size, growing rapidly, very ornamental and entirely hardy. Fine for street planting.

P. orientalis. (European Plane.) T.—A lofty, wide-spreading tree, large leaved leaves; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth; makes an excellent street tree.

This is undoubtedly the best variety of the Sycamores for general street planting, on account of its more compact growth than the American variety. Holds its foliage later in the fall.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1½ in.	\$2.50	\$22.50	\$200.00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.	3.00	32.50	300.00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 1½ in.	4.00	37.50	350.00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.	5.00	47.50	450.00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.	6.00	57.50	

POPULUS—Poplar

P. alba pyramidalis. (Bolleana) (Silver). M.—New pyramidal form, leaves dark green on upper side, brilliant silver underneath. Very beautiful.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50	
8 to 10 ft.	1.75	15.00	

P. deltoides monilifera. (Carolina Poplar) (P.)—A vigorous, healthy, native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1 in.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1¼ in.	.60	5.00	40.00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.	.75	6.50	55.00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.	1.00	10.00	110.00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 2 in.	2.00	19.00	180.00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.	3.00	27.50	250.00

P. nigra var. graeca. (Grecian.) M.—Leaves roundish cordate, with a short, sharp point, end small, somewhat regular teeth, smooth on both sides; tree spreading, much more than P. Deltoides Monilifera, and we think longer-lived. A very pretty Poplar for street planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$55.00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.	1.30	12.00	110.00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 2 in.	2.00	19.00	180.00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.	3.00	27.50	250.00

P. nigra italica. (Lombardy Poplar.) T.—This grows to an immense height, and is remarkable for its columnar growth. In landscape work breaks the monotony of the lower, round-topped trees. One of the characteristic trees of Lombardy and other parts of Italy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½ in.	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.	2.00	17.50	150.00
12 to 14 ft., 1¾ to 2 in.	2.50	22.50	200.00
14 to 16 ft., 1¾ to 2 in.	3.50	32.50	300.00
16 ft. and up, 2 to 2½ in.	5.00	45.00	400.00

PRUNUS—Pum, Cherry

Comprises the genus Cerasus (Cherry) and Prunus (Plum). These contain many beautiful flowering and bright foliaged varieties.

P. avium alba plena. (Double Flowering Cherry) (Cerasus.) M.—The double white flowers, like little roses, cover the tree completely.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.		\$2.00	

P. cerasifera Pissardi. (Purple-leaved Plum.) S.—A very remarkable and beautiful tree with black bark and dark purple leaves, remaining so until late in the fall.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.		\$13.00	\$120.00
4 to 5 ft.		1.50	14.00

P. triloba. See Amygdalus in Deciduous trees.

QUERCUS—Oak

Q. palustris. (Pin Oak.) M.—Foliage deep green, finely divided; assumes a drooping form when it acquires age. One of the most valuable for street planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 1 ft. in. dia.	3.50	32.50	300.00
1½ to 1½ in. dia.	4.50	42.50	400.00
1½ to 2 in. dia.	5.50	52.50	500.00

Q. rubra. (Red Oak.) T.—An American species, of large size and rapid growth, foliage purplish red in the fall.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 1½ in. dia.	\$3.50	\$32.50	
1½ to 1½ in. dia.	4.50	42.50	
1½ to 2 in. dia.	5.50	52.50	

SALIX—Willow

All Willows should be pruned annually for best results.

S. caprea. (Goat Willow.) S.—Also known as Pussy Willow, catkins silky, preceding the leaves; very useful for early effects.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50

S. pentandra. (Laurel Willow.)—A fine ornamental tree, with large shining leaves.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50

S. vitellina aurea. (Golden Willow.) M.—Grows into a massy low-headed tree. Light green leaves and brilliant golden-yellow bark in winter.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50

S. vitellina britanica. (Salmon Barked Willow.) L.—A form of the above with yellow bark on the younger wood, tinted with red.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50

S. wentworthii. M.—A form of golden barked willow largely used for winter effect with other bright barked trees and shrubs.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50

For the Weeping Forms of Salix (Willow)—See Weeping Trees.

SORBUS—Mountain Ash

Owing to this variety being practically exhausted, we are not quoting on same this spring. Hope to have some to offer for sale 1925.

TILIA—Linden

T. americana. (American.) T.—A fine pyramidal tree with large-leaved leaves and fragrant flowers.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.	\$3.00	\$27.50

T. platyphyllos. M.—A tree of about the same size as T. vulgaris, but readily distinguished from it by its larger and rougher leaves.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft.—1¼ to 1½ in.	\$3.00	\$27.50	

T. vulgaris (European). M.—A fine pyramidal tree, with medium-sized leaves and fragrant flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.	\$3.00	\$27.50	

ULMUS—Elm

U. americana. (American.) T.—The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our woods. One of the grandest of park and street trees. Select specimens.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft.—1¼ to 1½ in.	\$2.50	\$22.50	\$200.00

10 to 12 ft.—1½ to 1¾ in. dia. 3.80 32.50 300.00

10 to 12 ft.—1¾ to 2 in. dia. 4.00 37.50 350.00

12 to 14 ft.—2 to 2½ in. dia. 5.00 47.50 450.00

NOTICE

In the future our Office, Nursery and Greenhouses will be closed on Sundays and Legal Holidays during the months of June, July, August, September, December, January and February. During March, April, May, October and November we will be open from 8 a. m. to 12 m. on Sundays to accommodate customers who can not come on week days.

Ornamental

Trees for

Special

Purposes



CATAPPA BUNGEI



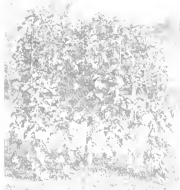
BETULA ALBA WHITE BIRCH



LOMBARDY POPLARS



RECHER'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB



WEeping MULBERRY



KILMORYE

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

ACER-MAPLE

A. saccharinum var. *Wierii* (Wier's Cut-leaved Maple).—See Deciduous Trees.

BETULA—Birch

B. alba laciniata pendula (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). We regret that we will be unable to supply weeping Birch this year, owing to this variety being entirely out of the market. We hope to be able to supply a limited stock next year.

MORUS—Mulberry

M. alba pendula (Weeping Mulberry).—Weeping Mulberry are practically out of the market. We may be able to secure a few and if so will be pleased to quote. Expect to have some to offer for fall 1925 and spring 1926.

SALIX—Willow

S. babylonica (Babylonian Weeping Willow). *M.*—A well-known and most graceful tree of large size. Its fresh, bright green tint and long, wavy branches make it very attractive.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.25	\$11.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.75	15.00

S. blanda (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). *M.*—Of drooping habit and beautiful form. The most hardy of all Weeping Willows.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.25	\$11.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.75	15.00

S. elegantissima. (Thurlo's Weeping Willow). *M.*—Larger, hardier and more spreading than the *Babylonica*. A fine variety where a large size tree is desired.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.25	\$11.00

ULMUS—Elm

U. var. Camperdown Pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm). *S.*—One of the finest weeping trees for the lawn. With broad foliage and branches drooping gracefully to the ground.

	Each	Per 10
2-year heads, 6 ft. stems.	\$3.50	.....

Wintering Nursery Stock Procured in the Fall

IN SECTIONS where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring them in the fall, covering them with earth during the winter and planting them in the spring is becoming more and more popular, as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the fall, Nurserymen are not hurried in their own planting; the season for shipping them is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the spring. Railways are not so much hurried, and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as the frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

Some have an impression that trees dug in the fall and trenched in over winter are worthless. This is a great mistake. Peach and some other young trees, if left standing during their first winter, are frequently killed or injured by frost, while if dug in the fall and treated as described below, they come through bright and uninjured.

To insure success, select a spot where no water will stand during the winter; have no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to allow the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground.

Having placed one layer of the roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well up on the bodies, and see that this is firmly packed, then add another layer of trees, overlapping the first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops with evergreen boughs, or corn stalks that they will be thoroughly protected from winds.

LANDSCAPING

WHILE we do not undertake Landscape work ourselves, we have connection with a number of competent Landscape Architects to look after this part of the work.

Our business is the growing and supplying of trees and plants of all kinds described in our catalogue for Landscape work.

If you are contemplating any Landscape work write us, giving description of what is desired and we will be pleased to refer you to someone who can take care of your proposition and make estimate of cost, etc.

It will save time if you will make a sketch showing size of grounds, location of building, present driveways, walks, etc. Indicate any large trees that may be on the place, give name of same, and if possible send us photographs showing front and sides of house and grounds. We can then answer more intelligently.

A few dollars spent for trees and shrubs to improve your property will increase its value far more than the expenditure.



This photo taken September 25th, 1924, before planting



This photo taken September 26th, 1924, after planting

Deciduous Ornamental Shrubs

Our collection of Hardy Shrubs is one of the finest and most complete in the West. To parties desiring to lay out new grounds, or to fill out missing sorts, we would kindly ask correspondence, or, better, an inspection of our stock, which will be pleased to show at all times. To make it easier for plants to select shrubs for particular purposes we have adopted letters to denote the average height to which the various shrubs grow at maturity.

L—Denotes shrubs that grow 12 to 15 feet high.

T—Denotes shrubs that grow 8 to 12 feet high.

M—Denotes shrubs that grow 6 to 8 feet high.

S—Denotes shrubs that grow 3 to 6 feet high.

D—Denotes shrubs that grow 2 to 3 feet high.

Classification of Ornamental Shrubs

Shrubs classified as to height, color of flower and time of blooming.

SHRUBS THAT GROW 12 TO 15 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Purple.....	June.
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Yellow.....	June.

SHRUBS THAT GROW 8 TO 12 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	Reddish-yellow.....	July.
<i>Elaeagnus americanus</i>	Small yellow.....	May.
<i>Eucyrtus europaeus</i>	Small yellow.....	May.
<i>Exochorda grandiflora</i>	White.....	May.
<i>Hibiscus</i> in variety.....	Red, white, purple, pink.....	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Philadelphus coronarius fl. pl.</i>	Double White.....	June.
<i>Philadelphus coronarius grandiflorus</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Philadelphus coronarius lewisii</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Rhododops kerrioides</i>	White.....	June-July.
<i>Rhus cotinus</i>	Purple.....	Midsummer.
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Crimson seed.....	Fall.
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Crimson seed.....	Fall.
<i>Rhus typhina laciniata</i>	Crimson seed.....	Fall.
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Sambucus canadensis aurea</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Tamarix africana</i>	Rose-purple.....	April.
<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	Delicate pink.....	May.
<i>Tamarix gallica indica</i>	Pink.....	July.
<i>Tamarix hispida estivalis</i>	Bright carmine.....	July.
<i>Tamarix tetrandra purpurea</i>	Purplish pink.....	July.
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	White.....	May.
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Green-white.....	June.
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	White.....	May.
<i>Viburnum opulus sterilis</i>	White.....	May.
<i>Xanthoceras sorbifolia</i>	White.....	April-May.

SHRUBS THAT GROW 6 TO 8 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
<i>Calycanthus</i>	Maroon-purple.....	June.
<i>Cornus alba</i>	Green-white.....	June.
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Green-white.....	June.
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Yellow.....	May.
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Green-white.....	June.
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Green-white.....	June.
<i>Cornus stolonifera aurea</i>	Green-white.....	June.
<i>Corylus</i>	Catkins.....	May.
<i>Dryodnia</i>	White.....	May-June.
<i>Forstia in variety</i>	Yellow.....	March-April.
<i>Hamamelis</i>	Yellow.....	Sept.-Oct.
<i>Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora</i>	White to pink.....	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora</i>	White.....	July to Oct.
<i>Jasminum quercifolia</i>	White.....	Aug.
<i>Jasminum officinalis</i>	White.....	Midsummer.
<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	Yellow.....	Midsummer.
<i>Lagerstroemia</i>	Rose, red, white.....	July-August.
<i>Ligustrum amomense</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Ligustrum ibota</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Ligustrum regelianum</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	Pink.....	May.
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Pink.....	May.
<i>Lonicera tartarica alba</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Lonicera tartarica rosea</i>	Rose.....	June.
<i>Lonicera tartarica rubra</i>	Red.....	June.
<i>Philadelphus lemoinei</i>	Yellowish-white.....	June.
<i>Physocarpus opulifolia</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Physocarpus opulifolia lutea</i>	Yellow.....	June.
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Ribes gordonianum</i>	Orange-red.....	May-June.
<i>Ribes odoratum</i>	Golden-yellow.....	May-June.
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Red.....	June.
<i>Robinia hispida</i>	Rose.....	June.

SHRUBS THAT GROW 6 TO 8 FEET HIGH—Cont'd

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
<i>Spiraea billardii</i>	Rose.....	Midsummer.
<i>Spiraea Douglasii</i>	Deep rose.....	June-July.
<i>Spiraea Fontenayii alba</i>	White.....	Midsummer.
<i>Spiraea Fontenayii rosea</i>	Rose.....	Midsummer.
<i>Spiraea Margaritae</i>	Slate pink.....	May.
<i>Spiraea prunifolia</i>	White.....	May.
<i>Spiraea Reevesiana</i>	White.....	May.
<i>Spiraea Reevesiana fl. pl.</i>	White.....	May.
<i>Spiraea salicifolia</i>	Rose.....	June-July.
<i>Spiraea sorbifolia</i>	White.....	July.
<i>Syringia japonica</i>	Cream-white.....	June.
<i>Syringia josikaea</i>	Lilac.....	April.
<i>Syringia rothomagensis</i>	Rose.....	April.
<i>Syringia villosa</i>	Purple shaded white.....	May.
<i>Syringia vulgaris</i>	Purple.....	April.
<i>Syringia vulgaris alba</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Syringia</i> , named varieties.....	All colors.....	April.
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	White.....	May.
<i>Viburnum molle</i>	Greenish-white.....	June.
<i>Viburnum tomentosum</i>	White.....	May.
<i>Viburnum tomentosum plicatum</i>	White.....	May.
<i>Weigela</i> in variety.....	Red, pink, white.....	June.
<i>Weigela variegata</i>	Pink.....	June.

SHRUBS THAT GROW 3 TO 6 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
<i>Abelia</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Acanthopanax</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Amygdalus</i>	Pink and white.....	April.
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	White.....	April-May.
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	White.....	April.
<i>Benzoin asotiale</i>	Inconspicuous.....	April.
<i>Buddleia</i>	Lilac.....	July-August.
<i>Ceanothus</i>	White.....	April.
<i>Ceanothus</i>	Blue.....	August.
<i>Clethra</i>	White.....	July.
<i>Deutzia lemoinei</i>	White.....	May.
<i>Diervilla lutea</i>	Yellow.....	July.
<i>Elaeagnus longipes</i>	Yellow.....	June.
<i>Hypericum</i>	Yellow.....	July-August.
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Single yellow.....	All summer.
<i>Kerria japonica fl. pl.</i>	Double yellow.....	All summer.
<i>Lonicera ledebouri</i>	Red.....	June.
<i>Lonicera ruprechtiana</i>	Pink.....	June.
<i>Rhus canadensis</i>	White.....	April.
<i>Rhus copallina</i>	Greenish-yellow.....	August.
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Rosy purple.....	May.
<i>Spiraea Bumada</i>	Pink.....	Midsummer.
<i>Spiraea multiflora</i>	White.....	April.
<i>Spiraea Thunbergii</i>	White.....	April.
<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i>	Rose.....	June-July.
<i>Vitex agnus castus</i>	Purple.....	August-Sept.

SHRUBS THAT GROW 2 TO 3 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
<i>Berberis ilicifolia</i>	Yellow.....	May.
<i>Berberis Thunbergii</i>	Yellow.....	April.
<i>Calliopsis</i>	Insignificant.....	August.
<i>Desmodium</i>	Dark purple.....	September.
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	White.....	April.
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Yellow.....	All summer.
<i>Spiraea callosa</i> , var. <i>alba</i>	White.....	All summer.
<i>Spiraea callosa</i> , var. <i>Frederici</i>	Bright red.....	June.
<i>Spiraea callosa</i> , var. <i>Superba</i>	Rosy-red.....	June.
<i>Stephandra flexuosa</i>	White.....	June.

SHRUBS THAT GROW 1 TO 2 FEET HIGH.

NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWER.	TIME OF BLOOMING.
<i>Berberis Thunbergii</i> (Box New dwarf variety).....	Yellow.....	April.
<i>Ligustrum Delense</i>	White.....	June-July.
<i>"New Dwarf Privet Hedge"</i>	White.....	June-July.
<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Lonicera pilata</i>	White.....	June.
<i>Spiraea Anthony Waterer</i>	Crimson.....	All summer.

SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR HEDGES.

Baby Rambler Roses.—For low hedges in the Rose garden, all of the Baby Ramblers are excellent, giving a wide range of color.

Berberis Thunbergii.—One of the finest and hardiest.

Berberis Thunbergii (Dwarf Box variety).—Excellent for low dwarf hedges.

Hibiscus Syriacus in varieties.—For large screens.

Ligustrum amourense (North).—The Hardy Amour River Privet for sections north of Quincy, Illinois, where the Ovalifolium is not hardy enough.

Ligustrum Lindense.—A new dwarf hedge to take the place of boxwoods.

Ligustrum ovalifolium (California Privet).—The great, almost evergreen hedge so largely planted in St. Louis.

Philadelphus in variety.—Fine for screening, and where a tall informal hedge is desired.

Rhodotypos.—Makes a beautiful informal hedge 6 to 8 feet high.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer.—Makes a beautiful low hedge, and if flower heads are kept cut as soon as petals fall will bloom all summer.

Spiraea Van Houttei.—Makes a beautiful hedge or screen. Should be more largely used on large grounds.

SHRUBS WITH BERRIES IN FALL AND WINTER.

NAME.	HEIGHT.	COLOR OF FRUIT.
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	3 to 6 ft.	Scarlet.
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	3 to 6 ft.	Black.
<i>Benzoin aestivale</i>	3 to 6 ft.	Scarlet.
<i>Berberis Thunbergii</i>	2 to 3 ft.	Red.
<i>Callicarpa purpurea</i>	2 to 3 ft.	Deep violet.
<i>Celastrus arborescens</i>	8 to 12 ft.	Orange-like seed pods.
<i>Cornus alba sibirica</i>	6 to 8 ft.	White.
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	6 to 8 ft.	Black.
<i>Cornus mas</i>	6 to 8 ft.	Scarlet.
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	6 to 8 ft.	White.
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	12 to 15 ft.	Yellow.
<i>Elaeagnus longipes</i>	3 to 6 ft.	Orange-red.
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	3 to 6 ft.	Red.
<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	8 to 12 ft.	Scarlet and orange.
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	8 to 12 ft.	Red.
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	6 to 8 ft.	Red.
<i>Ligustrum amourense</i>	6 to 8 ft.	Black.
<i>Ligustrum ibota</i>	6 to 8 ft.	Blue-black.
<i>Ligustrum Regelianum</i>	6 to 8 ft.	Black.
<i>Lonicera Bella albidia</i>	6 to 8 ft.	Red.
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	6 to 8 ft.	Red.
<i>Lonicera ruprechtiana</i>	8 to 12 ft.	Black.
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	8 to 12 ft.	Black.
<i>Rhus canadensis</i>	3 to 6 ft.	Scarlet seed.
<i>Rhus copallina</i>	3 to 6 ft.	Scarlet seed.
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	6 to 8 ft.	Crimson seed.
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	8 to 12 ft.	Scarlet seed.
<i>Rhus typhina laciniata</i>	8 to 12 ft.	Scarlet seed.
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	8 to 12 ft.	Purplish purple.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	8 to 12 ft.	Purplish-black.
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	8 to 12 ft.	Red.
<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i>	3 to 6 ft.	White.
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	6 to 8 ft.	Black.
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	8 to 12 ft.	Red.
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	8 to 12 ft.	Bluish-black.
<i>Viburnum molle</i>	6 to 8 ft.	Purplish-blue.
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	8 to 12 ft.	Red.

SHRUBS WITH COLORED FOLIAGE.

NAME.	HEIGHT.	COLOR OF FRUIT.
<i>Cornus stolonifera aurea</i>	6 to 8 ft.	Yellow.
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	12 to 15 ft.	Silver.
<i>Elaeagnus longipes</i>	3 to 6 ft.	Silvery.
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	3 to 6 ft.	Red in fall.
<i>Famamelis</i>	6 to 8 ft.	Bright red in fall.
<i>Hibiscus variegated</i>	6 to 8 ft.	Variegated.
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium aurea</i>	3 to 6 ft.	Yellow.
<i>Phytolacca coronaria aurea</i>	2 to 3 ft.	Yellow.
<i>Physocarpus opulifolia luteus</i>	6 to 8 ft.	Yellow.
<i>Rhus canadensis</i>	3 to 6 ft.	Red in fall.
<i>Rhus copallina</i>	3 to 6 ft.	Red in fall.
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	6 to 8 ft.	Red in fall.
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	8 to 12 ft.	Red in fall.
<i>Rhus typhina laciniata</i>	8 to 12 ft.	Scarlet in fall.
<i>Sambucus canadensis aurea</i>	8 to 12 ft.	Purple in fall.
<i>Sambucus nigra variegata</i>	8 to 12 ft.	Silver and green.
<i>Spiraea callosa</i> var. Froebeli.....	2 to 3 ft.	Purple in fall.
<i>Stephanandra flexuosissima</i>	3 to 6 ft.	Purple in fall.
<i>Weigela nana variegata</i>	3 to 6 ft.	White and green.

SHRUBS WITH COLORED BARK IN WINTER.

NAME.	HEIGHT.	COLOR OF BARK.
<i>Cornus alba</i>	6 to 8 ft.	Crimson.
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	6 to 8 ft.	Purple.
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	6 to 8 ft.	Deep red.
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	6 to 8 ft.	Red and green.
<i>Cornus stolonifera aurea</i>	6 to 8 ft.	Yellow.
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	12 to 14 ft.	Silvery.
<i>Elaeagnus longipes</i>	3 to 6 ft.	Reddish-brown.
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	3 to 6 ft.	Corley bark.
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	3 to 6 ft.	Green.
<i>Kerria japonica fl. pl.</i>	3 to 6 ft.	Green.

SHRUBS WITH CUT OR LANCEOLATED FOLIAGE.

NAME.	HEIGHT.
<i>Rhus typhina laciniata</i>	6 to 8 ft.
<i>Rhus glabra laciniata</i>	8 to 12 ft.
<i>Sambucus nigra laciniata</i>	8 to 12 ft.

SHRUBS FOR SHADY LOCATIONS.

NAME.	HEIGHT.
<i>Berberis Thunbergii</i>	2 to 3 ft.
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	3 to 6 ft.
<i>Clatula alutifolia</i>	6 to 8 ft.
<i>Cornus alba sibirica</i>	6 to 8 ft.
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	6 to 8 ft.
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	6 to 8 ft.
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	6 to 8 ft.
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	2 to 3 ft.
<i>Deutzia leonensis</i>	3 to 6 ft.
<i>Euonymia</i> (in variety).....	6 to 8 ft.
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	3 to 6 ft.
<i>Hypericum Henryi</i>	3 to 6 ft.
<i>Ligustrum</i> (in variety).....	6 to 8 ft.
<i>Rhus canadensis</i>	3 to 6 ft.
<i>Ribes</i> (in variety).....	6 to 8 ft.
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	3 to 6 ft.
<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i>	3 to 6 ft.
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	6 to 8 ft.
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	8 to 12 ft.
<i>Viburnum tomentosum</i>	6 to 8 ft.

Ornamental Shrubs

ABELIA

A. grandiflora. S.—In the south this shrub is evergreen, but with us it sheds its leaves during the late winter. One of the most beautiful and satisfactory plants. Foliage is dark green and glossy, with a pronounced tinge of red in the young branches. A very graceful plant covered with white flowers, tinged with pink. Should be given protection during winter in this climate.

Each Per 10
18 to 24 inch..... \$1.00 \$9.00

ACANTHOPANAX—Aralia

A. pentaphyllum. S.—Shrub with long, slender branches and few spines. Fine for rocky slopes; foliage bright green, shiny. Flowers green in long umbels.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft..... \$0.60 \$5.00 \$40.00
3 to 4 ft..... .70 6.00 50.00

AMORPHA—False Indigo

A. fruticosa. T.—A large, spreading bush with pinnate leaves and slender spikes of deep purple flowers; blooms in June, after most of the spring-flowering shrubs are over.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft..... \$0.60 \$5.00 \$40.00
3 to 4 ft..... .75 6.00 50.00

AMYGDALUS—Almond

A class of ornamental shrub or small tree introduced from the mountains of Asia Minor, and succeeding well in common garden soil. The flowers are very showy, produced in great abundance, and useful for their earliness. Fine plants to use in grouping or for lawns.

A. nana resea (Double Pink). S.—Small double pink flowers borne in abundance in May.

Each Per 10
1½ to 2 ft..... \$1.00 \$9.00
2 to 3 ft..... 1.25 11.50
A. nana alba (Double White). S.—Small double white flowers borne in abundance in May.

Each Per 10
1½ to 2 ft..... \$1.00 \$9.00
2 to 3 ft..... 1.25 11.50

ARONIA—Chokeberry

A. arbutifolia. S.—Upright habit; very pretty in April and May with an abundance of white flowers; its fruit carries well into the winter.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft..... \$1.00 \$9.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.25 11.50
A. Melanocarpa (nigra).—Black-fruited form of above.
Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft..... \$0.75 \$6.50
3 to 4 ft..... .90 8.00

BENZOLIN—Spice Bush.

B. aestivale.—An attractive shrub, valued for its handsome flowers, which come before the leaves in early spring. The foliage turns bright yellow in autumn. Fruit scarlet and conspicuous.

Each
2 to 3 ft..... \$1.00

BERBERIS—Barberry

B. Thunbergii. D.—From Japan. A very pretty species of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental as well as hardy hedge.

Each Per 10 Per 100
12 to 15 in..... \$0.35 \$3.00 \$25.00
15 to 24 in..... .50 4.50 40.00
24 to 30 in..... .60 5.50 50.00
30 to 36 in..... .80 7.50 70.00

B. Thunbergii, dwarf (Box Barberry).—A dwarf form of *Berberis Thunbergii* recently introduced. Makes a small hedge very compact. Takes the place of "Boxwood" where the Boxwood does not thrive.

Each Per 10 Per 100
12 to 15 in..... \$0.50 \$4.50 \$40.00
15 to 18 in..... .60 5.50 50.00

Shrubs Continued on Page 26

FREE

Seeds! Bulbs! Plants!

For Early
Orders From
Our Catalog

Only Good if
Ordered Within
15 Days

Order today Save the difference

Order This Week! Return This Sheet With Your Order. Do It Now!

By ordering early our customers are able to save us considerable money for we can then keep our large force busy before the rush season comes. WE ARE GLAD TO PASS THIS SAVING ON TO YOU and so offer the free collections below providing you put your order in the mail within 15 days from the time you receive this catalogue. **Only good if ordered within 15 days. DON'T PUT IT OFF. SIT DOWN NOW AND PEAN YOUR FALL GARDEN. THEN FILL OUT YOUR ORDER ON OUR ORDER SHEET WHICH YOU HAVE IN THE CATALOGUE AND SAVE A DOLLAR OR TWO. ALL SEEDS AND BULBS ARE FRESH THIS YEAR.**

Good if ordered within 15 days.

FREE WITH ORDER FOR \$2.00

Eight 5c packages of flower or vegetable seed or four 10c packages (our regular premium offer); one package Fernola (plant food); three packages "Wild Flower Garden Seeds" (a mixture of all kinds of seeds); four Tulip Bulbs (Single Early) (our choice). Regularly worth 85c. Free with \$2.00 order if ordered within 15 days.

FREE WITH ORDER OF \$3.50

Fourteen packages of 5c vegetable or flower seed or seven 10c packages (our premium offer your choice of any 4 packets); Perennial flower seeds; one package Fernola (plant food); three packets "Wild Flower Garden Seed"; six Fall Bulbs, your choice of tulips, hyacinths, daffodils, etc. Worth \$1.81. Absolutely free with \$3.50 order.

(Order must be mailed to us within 15 days)

FREE WITH \$5.00 ORDER

	Catalog Price
20—5c Pkgs. Flower or Veg. Seeds	\$1.00
4—Pkts. Perennial Flower Seed (your choice)	.40
4—Narcissi (Solid D'Or)	.28
1—Pkg. Fernola (Plant Food)	.11
6—Single Early Tulips (Mxd.)	.25
6—Fall Bulbs (your choice) (not over 50c)	.50
	\$2.54

FREE WITH \$5.00 ORDER—ORDER NOW

Good if ordered within 15 days.

FREE WITH \$10.00 ORDER

	Catalog Price
10—Pkts. Veg. Seed	\$2.00
8—Pkts. Perennial Flower Seed	.80
4—Pkts. Sweet Peas	.32
1—Pkg. Fernola (Plant Food)	.11
18—Assorted Fall Bulbs (our choice)	1.25
Total	\$4.48

ABSOLUTELY FREE WITH \$10.00 ORDER

Send us your entire order and get these free.

Emma V. White Co.,
121 North Seventh Street,
Minneapolis, Minn.
Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find my order for seeds, bulbs and plants, for which I enclose \$_____ Please send me the free collection offered above which I have checked. (Be sure and use our order blank for order and use money order for remitting where possible.)

Name _____

Address or Box No. _____

Town _____

State _____

OVER

Emma V. White's 1926 Seed Catalog

Our 1926 Spring Seed catalogue will contain a much larger and better assortment of seeds, bulbs and plants than ever before. We will list several pages of our newest seeds and plant novelties and will carry a more complete variety of flower seeds than we have for many years. There will be something of a special interest to our old customers. If you have purchased seeds, bulbs or plants from us during the past three years you will automatically receive a copy of this catalogue! If you have not, write AT ONCE for your free copy.

**Our Surprise Bulb Package---A Big Bargain for
\$3.00, Worth \$6.00. See Back Cover of Catalog.**

Christmas Is Coming

Every one knows that there are certain dull seasons in the Seed Business. In order to keep our force busy during the summer months we have made up a number of Christmas wreaths, candles, decorations and other novelties, which make very attractive gifts. **FOR THOSE WHO REQUEST IT WE WILL MAIL OUR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR OF CHRISTMAS GIFTS LATE IN NOVEMBER. WRITE NOW FOR YOUR COPY.**

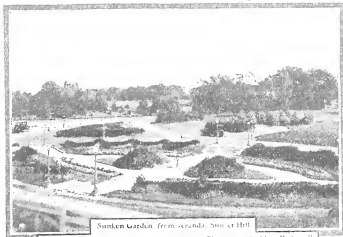
Cut Flower Agents Wanted—We want an agent in every town to take orders for Cut Flowers for weddings, funerals, banquets, etc. We Pay Liberal Commission. Write for details.

"Say It With Flowers"

Landscape Views



Sunken Gardens, from entrance, Sunset Hill
Country Club, St. Louis County, Mo. Plants supplied by "Webers"



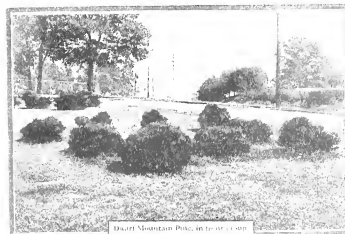
Sunken Garden, from grounds, Sunset Hill
Country Club, St. Louis County, Missouri. Plants supplied by "Webers"



Evergreens supplied by "Webers."
Barnickel Chemical Co., Webster Grates, Mo. Tennis Court and Laboratory Buildings in rear



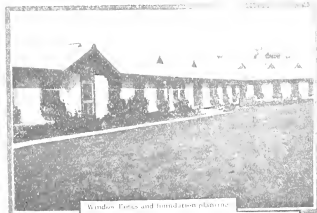
Juniperus Pfitzeriana furnished by "Webers." Journal of Chem. & Nat. Sci., 1914



Desert Mountain Park, in front of camp
Juniperus Pfitzeriana, in rest group. Supplied by "Webers"



Barrenus Elm at base of hill, Chicago, Ill. Supplied by "Webers"



Window, Entries and foundation plantings
Sunset Hill Country Club, Earth House. Plants supplied by "Webers"



Juniperus Aemulans Glauca, Blue, Image. The best of the blue J. Aemulans

BUDDLEIA—Butterfly Bush

B. davidii *maconii*. S.—A most beautiful shrub and one that should be in every garden. A splendid shrub for park planting. It makes large clumps even from the first year and continues throughout the summer until frost nips it. The flowers are produced on long, graceful stems that terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful blue-colored flowers of medium size and borne by the hundred on flower heads frequently 10 inches long. This admirable shrub should be planted in a sunny position, and in June and July back to the ground in severe winters, but comes up again from the roots. A much of manure, leaves or other suitable material should be given before heavy freezing weather sets in and in early spring try some of these; you will be delighted with them.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year-old plants.....	\$0.55	\$5.00	\$45.00

CALLICARPA

C. purpurea. D.—A pretty shrub with dense hairy foliage and showy flowers in small racemes. Each Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 in..... \$0.55 \$5.00 \$45.00
24 to 30 in..... .70 8.50 80.00

CALYCANTHUS—Carolina Allspice

C. floridus. M.—A well-known native bush, bearing double, purple, fragrant flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$50.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.80	7.50	70.00

CARYOPTERIS (Blue Spirea.)

C. incana (Mastacanthus) (Blue Spirea). D.—A handsome, hardy perennial plant recently introduced from China. It is a small vigorous growing producing flowers in great profusion the whole length of its branches, even young plants in small pots flowering freely. The color is of a rich lavender or sky blue. A valuable plant either for bedding or pot culture

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$50.00

CEPHALANTHUS—Button Bush

C. occidentalis. S.—A native shrub with globular heads of white flowers in July.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00

CLETHRA—Sweet Pepper Bush

C. alnifolia. S.—A pretty little shrub that blossoms freely for several weeks in summer; very fragrant white flowers, in slender racemes; an excellent honey plant for bees.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
24 to 30 in.....	.60	5.50	50.00

COLUTEA—Bladder Senna

C. arborescens (Tree Colutea). L.—July. Foliage compound of pleasing green flowers pea-shaped, yellow and brownish red, followed by showy, curiously inflated, reddish seed pods. This is the shrub which grows on Mount Vesuvius, and the last one seen in ascending the crater.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.50	50.00

CORNUS—Cornel or Dogwood

C. alba sibirica (Siberian Red Dogwood). M.—A possible form of the *Cornus Sanguinea*, with intensely colored bark of the deepest crimson. Fine.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50	40.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.55	5.00	45.00

C. alternifolia (Alternate leaved dogwood).—Flowers creamy white, in large bunches, very fragrant.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.80	\$7.50	

C. Amomum (series) (Silky Dogwood). S.—Varies in height according to conditions, from 3 to 10 feet. Purplish branches and large white flowers in winter. Flowers in dense cymes, greenish white in early summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	4.50	40.00

C. mas (Cornelian Cherry). M.—April. A small tree or large shrub with yellow flowers in early spring, followed by deep scarlet fruit.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.70	6.50	60.00

C. paniculata (Gray Dogwood).—Ash-colored bark. Pointed leaves, greenish white flowers white fruit.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	

C. sanguinea (Red Dogwood). M.—June. Flowers greenish white, in flat cymes, followed by white fruit; bark deep red and very attractive in winter. When planted with other shrubs, the effect in winter is very striking. As a single lawn shrub it is well adapted, owing to its low branching habit and ornamental broad foliage. One of the best.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	4.50	40.00

C. stolonifera (Wild Red Dogwood). M.—A native species with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	4.50	40.00

C. stolonifera aurea (Yellow Branched Dogwood). M.—A very pretty shrub for winter color effect, bark bright yellow.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.55	\$5.00	\$45.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.70	6.50	60.00

CORYLUS—Hazel or Filbert

C. americana (American Hazel). M.—The common American Hazel.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.70	\$6.50	\$60.00

CYDONIA—Japan Quince or Fire Bush

C. japonica. M.—Flowers very abundant, brilliant crimson scarlet. Fine for hedging.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.80	\$7.50	\$70.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.90	8.50	80.00

DESMODIUM

D. penduliflorum.—A low-growing shrub with rose-colored flowers in September. Dies to the ground in winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year plants.....	\$0.80	\$7.50	\$70.00

DEUTZIA

Show Japanese shrubs of the highest ornamental merit, and adapted to all good soils. Their clean foliage, upright, dense growth, free flowering nature, renders them especially valuable.

Prices unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	4.50	40.00

A Practical Hand-Book of Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Herbaceous Perennials

By John Kirkcaldy

This practical reference book gives valuable information regarding TREES, SHRUBS, PERENNIALS, EVERGREENS, ETC. Gives valuable planting instructions and plans for the beautification of grounds. Gives adequate space to articles on insect pests, plants for certain purposes, planting, pruning, spraying and cultivation.

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT with the publishers we can now offer to our patrons copies of this valuable book for \$2.00, postage paid. Regular prices, postage paid, \$2.71.

We offer this book as a premium to anyone purchasing fifty-dollars (\$50.00) worth or more of ornamental trees, shrubs, vines and perennials in one order, spring 1925. This offer does not apply on orders for fruit trees, small fruit plants, roses or greenhouse plants, insecticides and spray pumps or on special collections.

D. scabra candidissima (Double White). M.—Very pretty pure white.

D. scabra crenata. M.—The beautiful white single-flowered species that is a mass of bloom in June. Often preferred to the double sorts.

D. pride of Rochester. M.—A fine double variety, rather earlier than *D. crenata*. Flower pink and white.

D. rosea plena (Double Pink). M.—All the *Deutzias* are valuable and very profuse bloomers in the sixth month. This is one of the prettiest, tall-growing varieties.

D. scabra. M.—A vigorous grower with rough, dull green foliage and clusters of showy double white bell-shaped flowers, in June and July.

D. s. Watereri. M.—A new white variety from England, with larger and more double flowers.

D. gracilis (Dwarf). D.—A low bush, three or four feet in diameter; flowers pure white and graceful. One of the prettiest and most popular small shrubs. Fine for winter forcing.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 15 in.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
15 to 18 in.....	.70	6.50	60.00

D. lemoinei. S.—A hybrid obtained by Mons. Lemoine, of France, by crossing the well-known *Deutzia Gracilis* with *Deutzia Parviflora*. Flowers pure white, borne on stout branches, which are of upright growth. Very dwarf and free-flowering. A decided acquisition.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.70	\$6.50	\$60.00
24 to 30 in.....	.90	8.50	80.00

DIERVILLA

D. sessilifolia (Lutea). S.—Loose clusters small yellow flowers in June. A good shrub for a shady position on account of its fresh green foliage. Grows three to four feet high.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$0.55	\$5.00	\$45.00

DIERVILLA—Weigela

See Weigela, page 31.

E. angustifolia (Russian Olive). T.—A large shrub, sometimes of tree form, with long, narrow silvery green foliage. The flowers are yellow followed by yellow fruit.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.50	50.00

EUONYMUS—Strawberry or Spindle Tree

E. alatus (Cork-barked Euonymus). S.—Dwarf compact habit; wood very corky; leaves small; fruit red. Foliage turns bright red in fall. One of the very finest shrubs for autumn effect.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.25	\$11.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.75	15.00	

E. americanus (American Burning Bush). Very conspicuous in the autumn and winter when loaded with scarlet seed-pods, from which the orange colored berries hang on slender threads.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.90	\$8.50	

E. europaeus (European Burning Bush). L.—From Europe, and a favorite in old gardens; of good size, with rose-pearl buds.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.90	8.50	80.00

EXOCHORDA—Pearl Bush

E. grandiflora. L.—A very hardy and handsome shrub from Northern China and Japan. Pure white flowers in clusters, on light green stems. Unexpanded buds are like small, round heads of pearly whiteness.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.90	\$8.50	
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	9.50	

F. fortunei. M.—A very early and showy spring bloomer; flowers bright yellow; branches long and slender.

F. fortunei. M.—Grows upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow.

F. viridissima. M.—A hardy shrub. Leaves and bark deep green; flowers yellow. Very early in spring.

F. fortunei. M.—A very early and showy spring bloomer; flowers bright yellow; branches long and slender.

F. fortunei. M.—Grows upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow.

F. viridissima. M.—A hardy shrub. Leaves and bark deep green; flowers yellow. Very early in spring.

F. fortunei. M.—A very early and showy spring bloomer; flowers bright yellow; branches long and slender.

F. fortunei. M.—Grows upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow.

F. viridissima. M.—A hardy shrub. Leaves and bark deep green; flowers yellow. Very early in spring.

F. fortunei. M.—A very early and showy spring bloomer; flowers bright yellow; branches long and slender.

F. fortunei. M.—Grows upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow.

F. viridissima. M.—A hardy shrub. Leaves and bark deep green; flowers yellow. Very early in spring.

Hardy Shrubs



PHILADELPHUS
'Mock Orange'



SYRINGA
'Lilac'



FORSYTHIA
'Golden Bell'



DUTZIA



LONICERA TARTARICA
'Bush Honeysuckle'



SNOWBERRY



TAMARIX



SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTEI



VIBURNUM
'Snowball'



WEIGELIA
'Diervilla'



HIBISCUS
'Althea'

HALESIA TETRAPTERA

See Deciduous Trees.

HAMAMELIS—Witch Hazel

H. virginica. M.—A tall shrub; yellow flowers; late in fall, just before the leaves fall. Foliage changes to bright colors in the fall.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	\$7.50

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS—Althea or Rose of Sharon

These are very fine, hardy, free-growing, flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation, and very desirable on account of their late summer flowering. Should be in every garden. Our collection comprises a great variety of colors and shades. (See descriptions below.)

H. ardens. L.—Double violet, 2½ to 3 inches across flower; petals curled; vigorous; very fine. H. bonie de feu. L.—Large flowers, very double, well formed, light rose; petals flecked at base with cardinal; one of the finest reds.

H. Jean d'Arc. L.—One of the best; flowers pure white; double; strong grower.

H. Lady Stanley. L.—Very double, white with beautiful blush markings, cardinal base.

H. Rubus.—Single red.

H. Sturdivant.—Pure white, single.

H. Compté D'Haynault.—Semi-double. Red-purple color.

H. Totus Alba.—Single white.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
3 to 4 ft.	..	..	..
	..	70	6.50

HYDRANGEA

H. arborescens. S.—This beautiful shrub is being sent out under various names, as "Snowball Hydrangea," "Hills of Snow," etc. This new American Hydrangea is believed to be the most beautiful, hardy flowering shrub introduced for many years.

The plant attains a height of five or six feet, with about the same breadth, is far more graceful than the old form of Hydrangea Arborescens. Flowers are borne in large, loose, beautifully formed and of dazzling whiteness, rendering it a plant of peerless beauty. Seems to do best in rather damp or shady loam.

The flowers, when cut, remain in good condition a long time, thus making the plant especially useful for cut flowers.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.50	\$5.00

2 to 3 ft.	..	..
	90	8.50

H. paniculata grandiflora (Bush Shape). M.—The most valuable hardy shrub in cultivation. It attains a height of six to eight feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. This is the finest flowering shrub for cemetery plantings we know of.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.50	\$5.00

2 to 3 ft.	..	..
	70	6.50

H. paniculata grandiflora (Tree Shape). M.—These are fine specimen plants, four to five feet high, trained to tree shape, with about three feet of straight stem and nice shaped heads. Should bloom profusely the first year.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50	..

HYPERICUM—St. John's Wort

H. Henryi.—A new hardy St. John's Wort of shrubby habit, growing from 2½ to feet high, producing masses of large clear yellow flowers during July and August, and retaining its neat foliage until late in the autumn.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.50	\$4.50

2 to 3 ft.	..	..
	90	8.50

ILEX—Black Alder or Winterberry

I. verticillata. M.—Hardy native shrub, with attractive foliage and habit. Very ornamental in autumn and winter when covered with brilliant red berries.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.50	\$7.50

2 to 3 ft.	..	..
	90	8.50

LAGERSTROEMIA—Crape Myrtle

L. Indica rosea. M.—Flowers bright pink, very handsome; petals curled, on long claws; panicle many-flowered, summer blooming. Not hardy here without protection.

L. Indica Purpurea.—Fine lavender blue.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.70	\$6.50

2 to 3 ft.	..	..
	1.00	9.50

L. Indica Rubrum.—Dwarf crimson.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$1.00	..

LIGUSTRUM—Privet

The Privet is now one of the best known shrubs, both for hedging and for ornamental planting on the lawn. All of the varieties offered have merit, some for their foliage, some for their berries. They

are almost evergreen and of dense habit and bear shearing to any extent.

L. amourense (North). (Amour River Privet.) A distinct type which has been found hardy in the North. Foliage and habit of growth almost identical with the variety grown in the South. Flowers white, fruit black.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.25	\$2.00

2 to 3 ft.	..	..
	30	2.50

3 to 4 ft.	..	..
	40	3.50

L. ibolium (New).—A cross between California Privet and Iboia, having the attractiveness of California Privet and the hardiness of Iboia.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50

2 to 3 ft.	..	..
	35	3.00

L. ibota. M.—The form is spreading, with curving branches. Foliage grayish green; flowers pure white, seeds bluish-black. A good border shrub and hedge plant.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.30	\$2.50

2 to 3 ft.	..	..
	35	3.00

L. ibota regelianum. (Regal's Privet.) M.—A fine, hardy variety, desirable when grown singly as a specimen, or in mass planting; also suitable for hedges. This is one of the berried varieties.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.50

Ligustrum Lodense (L. nanum compactum).—

This is a new, dwarf and distinct form of privet of extremely compact and low growing habit. The foliage is rich dark green and of extreme hardness. It is particularly useful where a dwarf low growing hedge is desired, such as cemetery lots, formal gardens, etc.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 yr. old plants.	\$0.50	\$4.50

3 yr. old plants.	..	..
	60	5.50

L. ovalifolium. (California Privet.) M.—A

vigorous, hardy variety, of fine habit, and foliage nearly evergreen. Makes a desirable ornamental shrub as well as hedge. California Privet has long been recognized as one of the very best plants for hedge purposes, as it is remarkable for its beautiful, dark green, glossy foliage, its quick, strong and symmetrical growth, its freedom from insects and scale, and its ability to withstand pruning and trimming into any desired shape. Our stock comprises upwards of 100,000 plants in the various sizes.

Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
12 to 18 in., 1-year	\$0.70	\$5.00

18 to 24 in., 1-year	..	..
	90	7.00

12 to 18 in., 2-year	..	..
	80	6.00

18 to 24 in., 2-year	..	..
	1.00	8.00

24 to 30 in., 2-year	..	..
	1.25	10.00

30 to 36 in., 2-year	..	..
	1.50	12.00

L. ovalifolium aureum (Golden).—Same habit of growth as California privet but not as strong a grower. Foliage golden.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in., heavy	\$1.00	..

LONICERA TARTARICA—Upright Honeysuckle

Prices unless otherwise noted:

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.45	\$4.00

3 to 4 ft.	..	..
	0.50	4.50

L. tartarica rubra. M.—Pink flowers, which contrast beautifully with the foliage. June.

L. tedeobur. S.—A distinct species with red flowers in May.

L. morrowi. M.—A fine variety from Japan; valuable for its handsome red fruit.

L. repunctata. S.—A fine variety from Manchuria, especially valuable for its showy red fruit.

L. tartarica alba. M.—Creamy white, fragrant flowers; forms a high bush. May and June.

L. tartarica grandiflora rosea. M.—A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, and producing bright red flowers striped with white in June.

L. fragrantissima. M.—In sheltered situations the dark green leaves of this shrub are retained nearly all winter. Its pretty pink and white flowers are numerous, but not very showy. Delightful fragrance. It is easily trained into a handsome bush.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50

3 to 4 ft.	..	..
	60	5.50

PHILADELPHUS—Syringa or Mock Orange

For grouping with other shrubs, forming large screens or hedges which may not require pruning, or used as single specimen lawn plants they are desirable. They will bear heavy pruning and quickly resume their free, semi-pendulous, picturesque effect.

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.45	\$4.00

3 to 4 ft.	..	..
	55	5.00

4 to 5 ft.	..	..
	70	6.50

P. coronarius (Mock Orange). L.—Early June.

Fragrant pure white flowers, in dense clusters so numerous as to bear the branches down when flowering. One of the best.

P. coronarius flore plena (Double-flowered Syringa). L.—Partially double flowers; very fragrant.

P. coronarius grandiflorus (Large Flowering). L.—Has showy large flowers, slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling.

P. coronarius lewisii (Gordon's Syringa). L.—Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers slightly fragrant; late bloomer.

P. lemoinei. M.—A charming variety of upright growth; flowers small yellowish white, fragrant, completely covering the plant.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.55	\$5.00

2 to 3 ft.	..	..
	70	6.50

PHYSCARPUS—Opulaster

P. opulifolius (Spires). (Nine Bark.) M.—A

strong-growing shrub with white flowers.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.45	\$4.00

3 to 4 ft.	..	..
	55	5.00

P. opulifolius luteus. M.—Very conspicuous from the golden hue of its foliage; of strong growth.

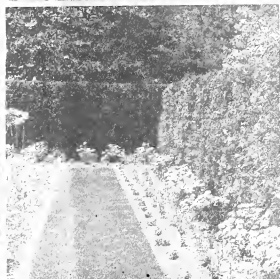
Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.45	\$4.00

3 to 4 ft.	..	..
	55	5.00



New Dwarf Privet—Ligustrum Lodense

HEDGE PLANTS



ARBOVITAE EVERGREEN HEDGE



CALIFORNIA PRIVET HEDGE



BERRBERIS THUNBERGII



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI HEDGE



POTENTILLA—Cinquefoil

P. fruticosa. D.—A good dwarf shrub with dense narrow foliage, gray-green leaves with numerous single yellow flowers throughout the summer. Particularly good for swamps and rocky places.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
18 to 24 in.....	.70	6.50	60.00

RHAMNUS

R. catharticus. (Buckthorn).—A stiff, twiggy shrub with white flowers and green leaves, succeeded by black berries. Splendid for massing in parks and public grounds.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00

RHODOTYPOS—White Kerria

R. kerrioides. L.—A choice and rare Japanese shrub, recently introduced. It is a slender branched bush, with very pretty, deeply veined leaves, and pure white flowers, borne at intervals all summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.70	\$6.50	\$60.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.80	\$7.50	70.00

RHUS—Sumach

R. canadensis (aromatica) (Fragrant Sumach). S.—A native variety, exhaling a strong odor. Flowers greenish white; leaves lobed.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.70	6.50	60.00

R. copallina (Dwarf Sumach). S.—Shining green foliage, changing to rich crimson in autumn; throughout yellow flowers in August.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	\$5.50	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.70	6.50	60.00

R. glabra (Smooth Sumach). L.—Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.55	4.50	40.00

R. glabra laciniata (Cut-leaved). M.—A variety with deeply cut, fern-like foliage. An elegant plant for groups on the lawn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
15 to 18 in.....	\$0.50	\$5.50	\$50.00

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumach). L.—A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00

R. typhina laciniata (Staghorn Sumach). L.—A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn. A very pretty effect among shrubby collections.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00

RIBES—Currant

Vigorous, remarkably healthy plants of easiest culture. Besides this ornamental foliage and flowers, the fruit of several of the varieties is showy and very attractive. Valuable for grouping as a class or with other shrubs.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00

R. odoratum (Fragrant Currant). M.—May. Golden yellow, spiny fragrant flowers in showy racemes. Foliage shining and glabrous, taking on showy autumn coloring.

ROBENIA—Locust or Acacia

R. hispida (Rose or Moss Locust). M.—A native shrub of spreading, irregular growth. Flowers rose-colored in long clusters in June and at intervals through the summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.00	\$9.50	\$90.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.25	11.50	110.00

RUBUS—Bramble

R. odoratus (Flowering Raspberry). S.—Foliage large; flowers pretty rose-purple.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00

SAMBUCUS—Elder

Rapid growing shrubs with ornamental foliage, flowers and fruit. Will thrive in all soils, but give best fruiting results in that of a moist nature. The Golden Elder is one of the finest golden-leaved shrubs, and is very useful. It shows its color best on a dry soil.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.80	7.50	70.00

S. canadensis (Common American Elder). L.—Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish purple berries in autumn. A well-known native shrub.

S. canadensis aurea (Golden). L.—A beautiful golden-foliage form. Very useful for foliage effect.

S. nigra (Black-berried Elder). L.—Of medium growth, with purplish-black berries in September.

S. nigra laciniata (Cut-leaved). L.—Deeply cut foliage.

S. nigra variegata (Variegated). L.—Foliage beautifully variegated with silver and green.

S. racemosa (Red-berried Elder). L.—White flowers in panicles in spring, followed by bright red berries.

SPIREA—Meadow Sweet

An indispensable class of small to medium-sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming. All of easiest culture in all soils.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.55	5.00	45.00

S. Billardi. M.—Medium sized shrub, producing spiced panicles of flowers, bright rose color.

S. Douglasii. M.—Immense terminal spikes of deep rose-colored flowers. One of the best.

S. Fontenayii alba. M.—A pretty variety, with white flowers in summer.

S. Fontenayii rosea. M.—Of same habit as Font. alba but flowers are rose-white.

S. salicifolia (Willow-leaved). M.—Long, narrow, pointed leaves, and rose-colored flowers in June and July.

S. van Houttei. M.—The grandest of all the Spiraea. It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of twenty to thirty flat, white flowers make up the racemes, and these clusters are set close along the drooping stems. Perfectly hardy and an early bloomer.

Special varieties noted below:

S. Bumalda. S.—A spreading, low bush, with dark leaves brightened by corymbs of pretty, light pink flowers in May, and at intervals all summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.....	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00
18 to 24 in.....	.50	4.50	40.00

S. Bumalda Anthony Waterer. D.—A new crimson-flowered variety; one of the most beautiful of dwarf flowering shrubs. It makes a low, compact bush, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered nearly the whole growing season with large umbels of deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy, it makes a fine, compact plant for low clumps or for bedding purposes in May. It is a fine plant for house decorations.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.....	\$0.60	\$4.50	\$40.00
18 to 24 in.....	.80	6.50	60.00

S. Callosa var. Freebelli. D.—Flowers bright rose-red, in flat umbels. This is one of our finest Spiraea, excellent as a border shrub. Foliage turns purple in the fall. Branches willowy. Should be in every garden.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.....	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00
18 to 24 in.....	.50	4.50	40.00

S. callosa alba. D.—Of compact growth, with upright branches, crowded with large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
18 to 24 in.....	.60	5.50	50.00

S. callosa superba. Flowers deep rose-red. A fine garden variety.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
24 to 30 in.....	.60	5.50	50.00

S. Margarita (Margareta). M.—Flowers soft pink. A plant of free growth, which should be allowed plenty of room to develop; it carries a great quantity of bloom.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.55	\$5.00	\$45.00

S. multiflora arguta. S.—Of dwarf habit; flowers clear white. The best early-flowering White Spiraea. Early May.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
24 to 30 in.....	.60	5.50	50.00

S. prunifolia. M.—Very distinct, with numerous small, double white flowers, blooming early.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.55	\$5.00	\$45.00

S. racemosa (Lance-leaved—Single). M.—One of the most ornamental; showy flowers, pure white, in umbels and very numerous.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.55	5.00	45.00

S. racemosa flara plena (Lance-leaved—Double). M.—A perfect gem, each individual flower as double as a *Ranunculus* and very conspicuous.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.55	5.00	45.00

S. Thunbergii. S.—Dwarf habit and round, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish-green. Flower small white. Early bloomer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
24 to 30 in.....	.70	6.50	60.00

SYMPHORICARPUS—St. Peter's Wort

S. racemosus (Snowberry). S.—Flowers in conspicuous, rose-colored in June and July; leaves chin, dark green; fruits large, milk-white, clustered; persistent until late in winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.55	5.00	45.00

SYRINGA—Lilac

S. japonica. M.—A species from Japan, becoming a good sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossy; leathery; flowers creamy white, odorless, in great panicles. A month later than other Lilacs.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.25	\$11.00	110.00

S. josikea (Hungarian Lilac). M.—A fine distinct species of tree-like growth, with dark shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have done blooming. Esteemed for its fine habit and foliage.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.25	\$11.00	110.00

S. rothomagensis (chinesis) (Rouen Lilac). M.—A distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.25	\$11.00	110.00

S. villosa (Hague Lilac). M.—Large branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud, white when open, fragrant. Especially valuable for late flowering. Single.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.25	\$11.00	110.00

S. vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac). M.—Large shrub with larger leaves and flowers than above. Flowers bluish purple.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.70	6.50	60.00

S. vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). M.—Flowers in slender panicles, pure white and fragrant.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.70	6.50	60.00

Plant Flowers to beautify your home grounds, to hide unsightly foundations, in borders or hedge, or in artistically arranged beds, to make your grounds radiate with their beauty and fragrance.

PROTECT YOUR TREES

From the ravages of the "SAN JOSE SCALE," by spraying with "SCALECIDE," the best known spray for the control of all kinds of "SCALE INSECTS."

We are WESTERN DISTRIBUTING AGENTS for this material; we sell it in our orchards for the past 18 years and know what it will do. Send for price list and circular.

If in need of a Spray Pump send for catalogue and price list. We are distributing agents for the Deming Company.

DWARF SHRUBS



BERBERIS THUNBERGII

SPIREA ANTHONY
WATERER

DEUTZIA GRACILIS



HYDRANGEA P.G.

Ornamental Shrubs—Continued

NAMED VARIETIES OF LILACS

This popular shrub is also among our very scarce varieties this season. We are in hopes of having a limited stock to offer again in the fall of 1925. None to offer for Spring 1925.



T. africana. L.—A tall, graceful shrub with small foliage like a Juniper, and delicate small rose-purple flowers, produced in spikes; very pretty.

T. gallica. L.—Delicate pink or white flowers in slender panicle racemes; leaves bluish-green. An exceedingly pretty species.

T. gallica indica. L.—Pink flowers in longer, more wand-like sprays.

T. hispida estivalis. L.—A new variety, raised from T. hispida. More vigorous and not so compact. In July the branches are covered on the half of their length with numerous inflorescences of large flowers of a nice bright carmine.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft.	.70	6.50	60.00

VIBURNUM—Snowball

V. dentatum (Arrow-wood). M.—A fine shrub for massing for foliage effect. Flowers greenish white.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.75	\$7.00	\$65.00
3 to 4 ft.	.85	8.00	75.00

V. lantana. L.—A large, robust shrub, with soft, heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded with red fruit; retains its foliage very late.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.80	\$7.50	\$70.00

V. Opulus (High Bush Cranberry). L.—Very ornamental. Berries resembling small cranberries, hang until destroyed by frost late in fall.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
2 to 3 ft.	.80	7.50	70.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	9.50	90.00

V. Opulus sterile (Common Snowball). L.—An old and well-known shrub, bearing large balls of pure white flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
2 to 3 ft.	.80	7.50	70.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	9.50	90.00

V. tomentosum. M.—The single form of V. plicatum; flowers pure white, borne along the branches in flat cymes, in the greatest profusion early in June. Perfectly hardy, vigorous and free blooming. Desirable.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$9.80	\$7.50	\$70.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	9.50	90.00

WEIGELIA—Diervilla

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping, and also as specimen plants for the lawn.

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.70	\$6.50	\$60.00
3 to 4 ft.	.90	7.50	70.00

W. Hendersonii.—Dark pink, strong grower.

W. stelnzeri. M.—A strong grower also an abundant bloomer. Flowers dark red.

W. nana variegata. S.—An exceedingly pretty variety, the variegation being very distinct.

W. van houttei. M.—A good grower, with clear carmine flowers.

W. Abel Carriere. M.—Bright rose. One of the best.

W. candida. M.—Flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and continue to bloom at intervals through the summer.

W. Desboisii. M.—Deep rose colored flowers.

W. Eva Rathke. M.—Flowers brilliant crimson, a beautiful distinct, clear shade.

W. Floribunda. M.—Flowers dark red. A profuse bloomer.

W. Rosea. M.—Flowers bright rose. Very popular.

TAMARISK—Tamarisk

The Tamarisks are hardy shrubs, of strong growth, foliage light and feathery, their flowers delicate and fringing, usually in some light shade of red or pink. Will grow anywhere.

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
3 to 4 ft.	.55	5.00	45.00

T. odessana (Caspian Tamarisk). A new variety with pale rose flowers, blooming earlier than Gallica.

T. tetrandra purpurea. L.—Of dwarfier and more dense growth than T. africana. Purplish-pink flowers in mid-summer.

Ornamental Vines and Climbers

AKEBIA

A. quinata.—A beautiful, hardy Japanese vine, with unique foliage and chocolate purple flowers of delightful fragrance, in large clusters. Each Per 100
2-year-old plants..... \$0.60 \$5.50

AMPELOPSIS

A. quinquefolia Engelmanni (Engelmanni Ivy).—Shorter jointed than Quincefolia. A good climber; grows 6 to 10 feet in a season.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-year-old plants..... \$0.45 \$4.00 \$35.00
A. quinquefolia (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper).—Has beautiful digitate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn; a very rapid grower. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-year-old plants..... \$0.40 \$3.50 \$30.00
A. tricuspidata Veitchii (Boston Ivy).—Of Japanese origin; entirely hardy, with foliage turning brilliant red in autumn. It clings tightly to walls, and is unsurpassed as a basket or vase plant.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-year-old plants..... \$1.00 \$9.50

BIGNONIA—Trumpet Vine

B. radicans (American Climbing Trumpet Vine). A splendid, hardy climbing plant, with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-year-old plants..... \$0.45 \$4.00 \$35.00

CELASTRUS—Bitter Sweet

C. scandens.—A native climber, with handsome, glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful, red, crimson fruits, retaining all winter. Very bright in effect and charming for winter decorations.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-year-old plants..... \$0.45 \$4.00 \$35.00

CLEMATIS

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, excellent for pillars or trellises. They delight in a rich soil and sunny situations, and are perfectly hardy. C. coecinea.—A native Southern species, quite hardy, flowers small, bright scarlet; a very interesting plant.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-year-old plants..... \$0.60 \$5.50 \$50.00

C. Henryi.—A magnificent, large white flower, a free grower and bloomer.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-year-old plants..... \$1.00 \$9.50 \$90.00
2-year-old plants, potted..... 1.25

C. Jackmannii.—Deep violet purple, with a rich, velvety appearance. One of the best.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-year-old plants..... \$1.00 \$9.50 \$90.00
2-year-old plants, potted..... 1.25

C. paniculata.—A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-year-old plants..... \$0.50 \$4.50 \$40.00
Potted plants, 2-year-old..... .75 7.00 65.00

DOLICHOS JAPONICA—Kudzu Vine
See Pueraria Thunbergiana.

EUONYMUS

E. Kewensis.—New variety, small dark green foliage. A fine rock plant or ground cover. Grows close to the ground, fine under trees where grass will not grow.

Each Per 10 Per 100
4-in. pot plants..... \$0.65 \$5.50 \$50.00
E. radicans.—An evergreen vine, with dark green foliage; will cling to walls like ivy.

Each Per 10 Per 100
4-in. pot plants, strong..... \$0.60 \$5.50 \$50.00
5-in. pot plants, strong..... .50 4.50 40.00
2 1/2-in. pot plants, strong..... .30 2.50 20.00

Vines and Climbers Add Beauty
Where Other Plants Cannot

E. radicans variegata.—An evergreen vine with variegated foliage that clings to walls like ivy.

Each Per 10 Per 100
4-in. pot plants, strong..... \$0.60 \$5.50 \$50.00

E. radicans variegata.—A strong growing variety with larger leaves than the type, and producing bright orange-red berries which remain on the plant the greater part of the winter. As an evergreen, absolutely hardy wall cover this plant is unequalled. An enthusiastic horticultural writer predicts that it will become as popular for this purpose here as the Ivy is in England.

Each Per 10
Strong plants in pots..... \$1.00 \$9.50

HEDERA—Ivy

The Ivies are evergreens and frequently suffer from exposure to the bright sunlight in winter. For this reason the north side of a wall or building is a better situation than the south.

H. helix (English Ivy).—A familiar evergreen vine, dark green leaves, favors shady situation. The young wood sometimes winter-kills in this climate, due to the action of the sun more than the cold. Suitable to cover buildings, rocks, trellis work, graves, and as a carpet under trees in places where grass will not grow.

Each Per 10 Per 100
3-in. pots, strong plants..... \$0.40 \$3.50 \$30.00
4-in. pots, extra plants..... .50 4.50 40.00

LONICERA—Honeysuckle

L. japonica aurea reticulata.—A variety with beautifully variegated foliage; leaves netted and veined with clear yellow; flowers large and fragrant.

L. japonica (Bracypoda).—A strong, vigorous grower; dark green foliage; flowers yellow and fragrant.

L. japonica Halleans.—Color white, changing to yellow, very fragrant, blooms from June to November.

L. perlymenum Belgica (Monthly Fragrant). A fine, rapid growing variety; flowers large and very fragrant; color red and yellow; a constant bloomer.

L. sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet).—A strong, rapid climber; blooms very freely the entire season; bright red, trumpet-shaped flowers.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-year-old, strong plants..... \$0.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

LYCIUM—Matrimony Vine

L. Barbatum.—Very hardy, grows anywhere. The slender, drooping branches are somewhat thorny and bear grayish green leaves. Flowers small, pink and purple, from June to September, and are then succeeded by a cluster of bright scarlet and orange fruits through late fall and winter. A good plant for covering trellis work and bowers; also for covering bare places of rock.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft..... \$0.40 \$3.50 \$30.00

PERILOCA—Silk Vine

P. graeca.—A beautiful, rapid growing climber. Fine to twine around an old tree or other support; will grow 30 to 40 feet in height. Flowers purple, brown, in auxiliary clusters. Foliage glossy.

Each Per 10
2-year-old plants..... \$0.60 \$5.50

POLYGONUM AUBERTI—Silver Lace Vine

One of the most desirable flowering climbers. The plant is of strong, vigorous growth, attaining a height of 25 feet or more, producing through the summer and fall great foamy sprays of white flowers, and a well established plant during its long flowering period is a mass of bloom.

Each Per 10
Strong plants..... \$1.00 \$9.50

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA—Kudzu Vine (Dolichos)

P. thunbergiana.—This is without a doubt the fastest growing vine we know of; we have grown and recommend same to our customers wanting a fast-growing vine for covering arbors and trellises, also for covering rocky slopes.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-year-old plants..... \$0.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

WISTARIA

The Wistaria is one of the most decorative of vines, and for porch decoration without too much shade it has no superior. The long, twining branches bear great sprays of foliage, while its charming flowers sway with every passing breeze.

W. Sinensis (Chinese).—Flowers in clusters, pale blue, sometimes gives a second crop of flowers in the fall.

Each Per 10
2-year-old plants (Layers)..... \$1.00 \$9.50
W. Sinensis alba.—Of similar habit to Chinese, with pure white flowers.

Each Per 10
2-year-old plants (Layers)..... \$1.00 \$9.50

Our Wisteria are grown from layers or grafts from blooming plants, hence are guaranteed to bloom.

Evergreen Shrubs

Evergreen shrubs are coming into use more and more, as they are so desirable in landscape work. The foliage helps out and enlivens the bareness of deciduous trees and shrubs in winter. They are all found of shady places and are suitable for north sides of houses, garages and north hillsides.

The soil for this class of shrubs should be carefully prepared with leaf mold, peaty soil, and should be mulched annually with well decomposed manure or partly decomposed forest leaves. Spring is the proper time to transplant.

AZALEA AMOENA

A bushy, dwarf grower with small green leaves that develop to a lustrous coppery hue in winter. In April or May the whole plant is covered with a mass of brilliant, clear-colored flowers that retain their beauty for several weeks. Very ornamental and desirable for edging of drives and walks or for bordering beds of Kalimia, Ilex, etc.

Each
10 to 12 in..... \$2.25
12 to 15 in..... 2.75

ILEX—Holly

The Hollies are coming into demand as people get to know what splendid ornamental plants they are. The foliage is always beautiful, the flowers interesting and the fruits ornamental. A group of Hollies is always a source of pleasure.

I. opaca (American Holly).—This is our native Holly, but is a rare plant in our American nurseries.

Each
2 to 3 ft. B-B..... \$3.50
3 to 4 ft. B-B..... 5.00

Select specimens, \$10.00 to \$25.00.
1. Verticillata.—See Deciduous Shrubs.

MAHONIA

Mahonia aquifolia (Holly-Leaved Mahonia).—A native species of medium size, with purplish, shiny, prickly leaves, and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bluish berries. Its glossy foliage and neat habit render it a very popular plant for decorative purposes.

Each
18 to 24 in. B-B..... \$2.50

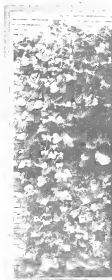
IT'S NOT A HOME UNTIL IT'S PLANTED

No matter how nice you build, how expensive your interior decorations, 'TIS STILL NOT A HOME until you have surrounded same with TREES, SHRUBS, FLOWERS, EVERGREENS, etc.



HONEYSUCKLE
DWARF ANA

WEBER'S VINES AND CLIMBERS



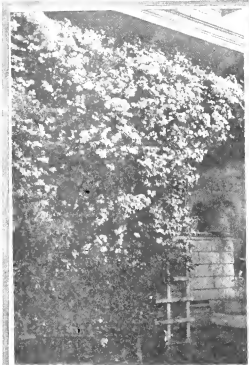
PURPLE
HONEY SUCKLE



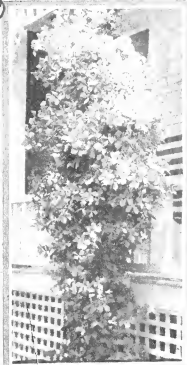
AMPELOPSIS VITICOLA



HONEYSUCKLE SCARLET DRUMMET



CLEMATIS PINK LATA



CLEMATIS JACKMANII



WISTERIA PURPLE

Evergreens—Coniferae

Our trees have all been transplanted two or three times, are handsome, selected trees, well branched and rooted, suitable for lawns, etc. Evergreens can be most successfully transplanted a short time before they are ready to start into growth in the spring. They can also be planted safely very early in the fall. The soil to receive them should be mellow and fine, and great care taken that it is well packed about the roots after they have been well spread out in a natural position.

ABIES—Fir

- A. Canadensis (Hemlock).—See Tsuga.
A. Douglasii.—See "Pseudotsuga."

BIOTA—Oriental Arborvitae.

B. orientalis aurea nana (Berkman's Golden Arborvitae). The most popular Biota grown. This conifer is of dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit. A perfect gem for small gardens, cemetery lots or formal planting. For window boxes and vases this variety is most effective.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 15 in.	\$3.00	\$25.00
15 to 18 in.	4.00	35.00
18 to 24 in.	5.00	45.00
24 to 30 in.	6.50	60.00
30 to 36 in.	8.00	75.00

T. orientalis (common Chinese Arborvitae).—A tall fast growing tree but not so compact.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.50	22.50

B. orientalis compacta aurea.—A compact form of Aurea Nana, a very fine tree in every respect.

	Each	Per 10
24 to 30 in.	\$5.00	\$45.00

B. Orientalis Compacta.—A compact form of Chinese Arborvitae. Foliage very dark green. Fine where a slow-growing, compact tree is desired.

	Each	Per 10
24 to 30 in.	\$5.50	\$50.00
30 to 36 in.	6.50	60.00

T. orientalis pyramidalis (Chinese pyramidal Arborvitae).—Pyramidal growth, densely clothed with fresh, lively green foliage; very hardy; one of the best.

	Each	Per 10
42 to 48 in.	\$6.00	\$55.00
48 to 54 in.	7.00	65.00
54 to 60 in.	8.00	75.00

B. orientalis (Blue form).—A beautiful form of the Oriental Arborvitae, evidently a cross between Retinospora and the Biota varieties. Color of foliage a beautiful bluish-green.

	Each	Per 10
24 to 30 in.	\$6.50	\$60.00
30 to 36 in.	8.00	75.00

JUNIPERUS—Juniper or Cedar

J. chinensis Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper).—Very distinct, being of a striking graceful habit; the color of foliage a bright silvery green; perfectly hardy.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 15 in.	\$4.50	\$40.00
15 to 24 in.	6.00	55.00
24 to 30 in.	7.00	65.00

J. communis hibernica (Irish Juniper).—One of the most popular Junipers known. Rigidly upright, and formal in character, resembling a green column.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4-ft. specimens.	\$4.00	\$35.00

J. Stricta.—A very compact little evergreen of pyramidal habit. Foliage dark green. A beautiful evergreen for vases or where a slow-growing dwarf evergreen is desired.

	Each	Per 10
15 to 18 in.	\$3.00	\$25.00
18 to 24 in.	4.00	35.00
24 to 30 in.	5.00	45.00
30 to 36 in.	6.00	55.00

J. Virginiana Canadensis (Canadensis Juniper).—Of pyramidal habit, branches graceful, of a pleasing dark green. A beautiful tree in every way.

	Each	Per 10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$7.00	

J. Virginiana (Red Cedar).—One of the most valuable trees for screens and windbreaks; perfectly hardy; too well known to need description. Our trees are all extra well shaped and have been several times transplanted.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.	5.00	45.00
4 to 5 ft.	6.00	50.00
5 to 6 ft.	10.00	90.00

J. Virginiana glauca (Silvery Red Cedar).—Fine, vigorous grower; cone-shaped, and having a peculiar whitish color.

	Each	Per 10
24 to 30 in.	\$7.00	\$65.00
30 to 36 in.	8.50	80.00

PICEA—Spruce

P. alba (White Spruce).—Of compact, pyramidal form, and greater symmetry than that of the Norway Spruce, but possibly of less vigorous growth; elegant silvery foliage.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25	\$10.00	
18 to 24 in.	1.50	12.50	
2 to 2½ ft.	2.50	22.50	
2½ to 3 ft.	3.50	30.00	

P. canadensis (Black Hill Spruce).—In habit of growth something like P. Alba, except that foliage is of a bluish green. A very pretty, compact growing evergreen.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25	\$10.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50	12.50
2 to 2½ ft.	2.50	22.50
2½ to 3 ft.	3.50	30.00

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce).—Rapid in growth, gracefully drooping in habit. Dense in structure, regular in outline and perfectly hardy.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.	\$1.50	\$12.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	22.50
3 to 4 ft.	5.00	45.00

P. pungens (Green From Colorado Spruce).—Of pyramidal habit and compact growth; leaves bluish-green. A free grower and perfectly hardy. This is the common variety.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$6.00	

P. pungens Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce).—The richest colored of the tinted evergreens, hardy, vigorous grower, elegant habit. A beautiful tree for any lawn with its silvery blue sheen. We handle only the very best imported grafted trees of this variety.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 3½ ft.	\$25.00	

PINUS—Pine

P. nigra austriaca (Austrian Pine).—From Central Europe. Leaves or needles stiff and dark green. Hardy everywhere and one of the most valuable conifers for windbreaks, belts, etc.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$4.00	\$35.00

P. montana Mughus (Dwarf Mountain Pine).—Very distinct, leaves short, stiff, a little twisted and thickly distributed over the branches; does not grow tall, but spreads over the ground, generally assuming a globular form; very dense.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in. wide.	\$7.50	\$70.00

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine).—A rapid grower, very hardy, from the central portion of Europe, with short, rigid, light green leaves. Very valuable for screens and for masses.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.50
3 to 4 ft.	4.00	37.50

PSEUDOTSUGA

P. Douglasii (Douglas Fir).—Large, conical form; branches spreading, horizontal; leaves light green above, glaucous below.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$5.00	\$45.00

THUYA—Arborvitae

T. occidentalis (American Arborvitae).—A well known native species of great value. It forms an upright conical tree of only medium size, and is especially valuable for screens and hedges.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$4.50	\$42.50
3 to 4 ft.	6.00	55.00

T. occidentalis globosa (Globe Arborvitae).—Same shade of green as Pyramidalis.

	Each	Per 10
12 in. wide and 12 in. high.	\$3.50	\$32.50
15 in. wide and 15 in. high.	5.00	45.00

T. occidentalis Wareana (Siberian Arborvitae). Forms a dense, broad, regular pyramid with dark green foliage. Very hardy.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.	\$5.00	

T. occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidalis Arborvitae).—Of upright pyramidal compact habit. Very desirable.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$5.00	

TSUGA—Hemlock

T. canadensis.—A native species of undoubted worth and beauty. Entirely hardy, with drooping branches and dense habit.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.	\$7.00	\$65.00
4 to 5 ft.	10.00	

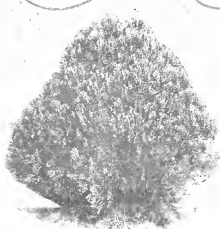


Biota Orientalis Compacta

EVERGREENS



WILLIAMSON'S VERTICATA



BERKMAN'S COBBY VERTICATA



AL-SIBRA FINE



BOAG'S BURNING FINE

AN EXPENSIVE GREEN

JUSTICE BLUE CEDAR



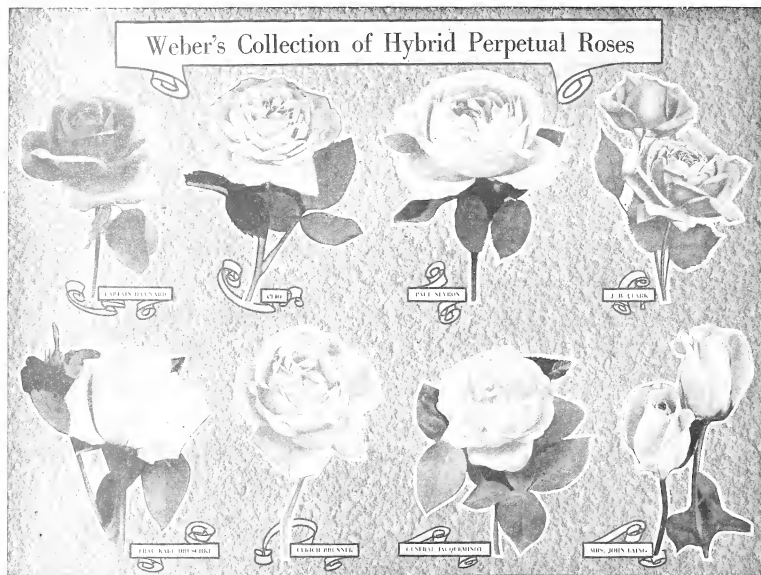
COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE BLUE FORM



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE GREEN FORM



KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE



Roses

Soil.—Roses delight in a clay loam, enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. Dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches, pulverize well; do not raise beds above the level of the surrounding soil. Soak the bed occasionally during the summer with weak manure water.

Location.—Roses delight in an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees and buildings. Always plant in solid beds and each class for itself.

When to Plant.—We advocate planting Hybrid Perpetuals, Ramblers, Prairie, Wichuriana, Moss, Rugosa, Australian and Sweet Briars in the fall, wherever possible. If planted in spring, should be planted as early as possible before growth starts. Hybrid Teas, Tea, China, Polyantha and Climbing Hybrid Teas are best planted in the spring, during April and May. Pot grown plants are best in these classes and can be planted the same as Geraniums or other bedding plants, at any time after severe freezing weather is past.

Protection.—As soon as severe freezing weather sets in, raise the earth around the plant three or four inches, cover entire bed with dry light manure, then cover with leaves, straw, or evergreen boughs, weighting with light pieces of wood or tree branches.

Soil Conditions.—No Roses should be planted at any time that the soil is in a wet, soggy condition. The soil should be in a loose, friable condition. The plants should be firmly packed, first with the hands and then with the foot; be careful not to bruise the roots, or to break the ball on the potted class excepting to remove some of the top soil of the ball. Be sure to give your plants a good soaking of water immediately after planting. The following day after planting loosen up the soil around the plants to a depth of about one-half inch, so as to form a loose soil mulch. Water at intervals according to weather conditions, until the plants have become well established, after which little or no watering need be given except in extreme drouth conditions when a good, thorough soaking about once a week will be found very beneficial. Watering should only be done late in the evening at any time, and the ground raked over the following morning. If you will follow these instructions, you should have no trouble in raising a fine lot of Roses.

Pruning.—This should be done during March. For Hybrid Perpetuals remove about one-third to one-half of the previous year's growth. Strong-growing varieties require less pruning back than weak-growing ones. In the everblooming class two-thirds of the previous year's growth should be removed. Cut out all old or decayed wood annually, also all feeble branches and such as are crowding each other. Some of the Hybrid Perpetual varieties can be made to bloom again in the fall, if pruned soon after spring blossoming time is over.

Insects and Diseases.—Do not let these discourage you. There are now a number of remedies, easily applied, that will rid your plants of any insects very quickly if applied promptly.

WEBER'S SELECTED LIST

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES—Rosa Hybrida Cifera

This class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties of roses are desired. They are of easy culture and luxuriant in a deep, rich soil. They are benefited by mulching in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back

close all weak shoots and shortening the long cane to a convenient length.

Prices unless otherwise noted.

Dormant Plants, 2-yr. No. 1. Each, 75c; per 10, \$7.00; per 100, \$65.00.

American Beauty—Rich red. 25c per plant

higher than other varieties

Anna de Diesbach—Shell pink.

Bron de Bonstettin—Rich dark red.

Capt. Hayward—Bright scarlet.

Clio—Flesh color.

Frau Karl Druschke—Pure white.

General Jacqueminot—Velvety crimson.

George Ahrendes—Bright carmine rose.

Hugh Dickson—Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet.

J. B. Clark—Intense scarlet.

Margaret Dickson—White, flesh center.

Mrs. John Laing—Bright shining pink.

Pot Neyron—Beautiful pink.

Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry red.

NO HOME GROUND IS COMPLETE WITHOUT A GENEROUS PLANTING OF ROSES—THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS

Hybrid Tea Roses



KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA



EDITH CART



LADY HILLINGTON



WHITE KILLARNEY



RADIANCE



PINK KILLARNEY



GRUSS AN TIBET

EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Consisting of Hybrid Teas, Teas, Bourbon, Hybrid Polyantha and China or Bengal Roses

Letters H. T. denotes Hybrid Tea Roses.
Letter T. denotes Tea Roses.

Letter B. denotes Bourbon Roses.

Letter C. denotes China or Bengal Roses.

Letter H. T. Pol. denotes Hybrid Polyantha.

This class of roses is suitable for general cultivation, as they are usually our very best roses, blooming continuously throughout the season. Require more care in winter protection than do the Hybrid Teas in this climate and further north, but will repay the extra care in a good supply of fine flowers when roses of the hardy variety are scarce.

(Not ready for delivery before latter part of April and early May for general conditions. Customers will do well to leave the time of shipment to us.)

NOTICE—In case we are sold out on any one grade, we reserve the right to substitute variety of same color or send either the next larger or smaller grade, changing prices accordingly. If it is not desirable that we do this, please so state on your order.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-in. pots, fall propagation.	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
4-in. pots, summer propagation.			
. . . . .	.60	5.50	50.00
4-in. pots, fall grown.	.75	7.00	65.00
*5 and 6-in. pots, 2-year field grown.	1.25	11.50	100.00

May 1st delivery.

*Varieties only in this grade.

Dormant plants, 2 years, No. 1, March and April delivery.

Each, 90 cents; per 10, \$8.50.

*Varieties only in this grade.

Betty (H. T.)—Copper rose.

Clothilde Souper (H. Pol.)—White shading to deep pink.

Columbia (H. T.)—Peach-blow pink.

Dean Hole (H. T.)—Salmon pink.

Duchess of Wellington (H. T.)—Saffron yellow.

Edith Part (H. T.)—Rich red, suffused deep salmon.

Etoile de France (H. T.)—Clear red crimson velvet.

Farbenkoenigen (H. T.)—Imperial pink.

Francis Scott Key (H. T.)—Red, shading to cerise.

General McArthur (H. T.)—Vivid crimson scarlet.

General Superior Arnold Janssen (H. T.)—Deep carmine red.

George C. Waud (H. T.)—Vermilion, with orange red.

*Grass an Teplitz (C.)—Fiery crimson, very hardy.

Hadley (H. T.)—Rich, velvety crimson.

*Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H. T.)—Clear imperial pink.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.)—Pure white, very fine.

Killarney Brilliant (H. T.)—Bright true pink.

*Lady Alice Stanley (H. T.)—Deep coral rose, shading to delicate flesh.

*Lady Hillington (T.)—Deep apricot yellow.

*La France (H. T.)—Silvery rose.

*Laurent Carle (H. T.)—Brilliant velvety carmine.

Mad. Butterfly (T.)—An offspring of the favorite variety Ophelia. All the colors of Ophelia are intensified, making it a symphony of bright pink, apricot and gold. Is fully petaled, more prolific, and of greater color appeal. The buds are a rich Indian red, yellow at base.

Mad. Caroline Testout (H. T.)—Brilliant satiny rose.

*Mad. Edouard Herriot or Daily Mail (H. T.)—Coral-red shading of yellow terra cotta, bronze and geranium red, something of every color.

*Mrs. Aaron Ward (H. T.)—Indian yellow.

*Ophelia—Brilliant salmon flesh shaded with rose on outer petals, with heart of peach pink.

President Taft (H. T.)—Shell pink.

Prince de Arenburg (H. T.)—Bright scarlet, shaded purple.

Prima Donna—Lovely shade of vermillion-pink changing to silvery-pink; large and full, perfect form and fragrant.

*Radiance (H. T.)—Brilliant rosy carmine.

*Red Radiance (H. T.)—A bright, cheerful and even shade of pure red.

*Sunburst (H. T.)—Golden orange.

Wellesley—Bright clear salmon rose, reverse of petals silvery rose.

White Maman Cochet—A sport from Maman Cochet. Pure white occasionally tinged with blush.

Winnie Davis—Apricot pink, shading to flesh.

Willowmere—Shrimp pink, shaded yellow and carmine.

Wm. R. Smith (T.)—Creamy white shading to pink.

DWARF POLYANTHA, or BABY RAMBLERS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 and 6-inch pots, 2-year field grown.	\$1.25	\$11.50	
4-inch pots.	.75	7.00	\$65.00

Baby Crimson Rambler (Mme. Norbert Levasseur)—Brilliant ruby red.

Baby Tausendschoen (Louise Welter)—Rose, veined with soft clear pink.

Baby Dorothy (Maman Levasseur)—Pure pink.

Cecil Brunner—White shading salmon.

Ellen Poulsen—Dark, brilliant pink.

Era Teschenhoff—Carmine red.

Orleans—Brilliant geranium red.

Triumph d'Orleans—Very deep red.

CLIMBING ROSES—Rambles and

Trailing Roses

American Pillar—Large single flowers, carmine-rose, with cream and yellow center.

2-yr., No. 1. Each Per 10
\$0.75 \$7.00

Climbing American Beauty—Large red flowers, strong grower, blooms off and on during the summer.

2-yr., No. 1. Each Per 10
\$0.75 \$7.00

Crimson Rambler—Rapid producer of long heavy canes with rich clusters of blooms, forming a mass of vivid crimson beauty.

2-yr., No. 1. Each Per 10
\$0.75 \$7.00

Dorothy Perkins—Beautiful shell-pink.

2-yr., No. 1. Each Per 10
\$0.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

Dorothy Perkins (White)—A pure white sport from Dorothy Perkins.

2-yr., No. 1. Each Per 10
\$0.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

Dr. Van Fleet—Rich, flesh-pink.

2-yr., No. 1. Each Per 10
\$0.75 \$7.00

Etoile (Red Dorothy Perkins)—Clear scarlet; similar to Dorothy Perkins. This is probably the finest of all hardy climbing roses; should be more generally planted.

2-yr., No. 1. Each Per 10
\$0.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

Gardenia—Bright yellow, opening cream; early flowering, fragrant and free.

2-yr., No. 1. Each Per 10
\$0.50 \$4.50

Paul's Scarlet Climber—Brilliant vivid scarlet; color maintained without burning or bleaching until the petals fall. Flowers medium, semidouble, produced in clusters, and covers bush from top to bottom. This is without question the most important addition to our climbing roses.

2-yr., No. 1. Each Per 10
\$1.00 \$9.50

Silver Moon—Silvery white, with yellow stamens.

2-yr., No. 1. Each Per 10
\$0.90 \$8.60

Tausendschoen (Thousand Beauties)—Varies from pure white to deep pink.

2-yr., No. 1. Each Per 10
\$0.50 \$4.50

Wichuriana—Single white, trailing habit. Fine for ground covering.

2-yr., No. 1. Each Per 10
\$0.75 \$7.00

5-6 in pots, 2 yrs. 85 7.50

MOSS ROSES

2-yr., No. 1. Each, 3.75; per 10, \$7.00.

Bianche Moreau—White.

Henri Martin—Large deep red flowers.

Crested Moss—Rose color, beautifully crested.

RUGOSA AND HYBRID RUGOSA

Price—2-yr., No. 1, each, \$0.90; per 10, \$8.50. unless otherwise noted.

Blanc Double de Coubert—Pure white.

Conrad F. Meyer—Clear silvery-pink.

New Century—Flesh-pink with light red center.

Nova Zembla—Flesh-white, large, very full, fragrant.

Rugosa Alba—Single white.

Rugosa Rubra—Red, single.

2-year No. 1. Each Per 10
\$0.60 \$5.50 \$50.00

Sir Thomas Lipton—White, double flowers constantly in bloom.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Persian Yellow—Deep yellow, hardy. 2-yr., each, 90¢; per 10, \$8.50.

Rosa Blanda (Wild Meadow Rose)—Bright rose. 2-yr., each, 60¢; per 10, \$5.50.

Rosa Lucida (Wild Rose)—The familiar red-fruited "Wild Rose." 2-yr., each, 60¢; per 10, \$5.50.

Rosa Multiflora Japonica—Strong growing, long arching canes, covered with white clusters in June. 2-yr., each, 50¢; per 10, \$4.50.

Rosa Palustris (Carolina Rose) (Swamp Rose)—Flowers pink. Numerous. June to September. Leaves five to nine lobed. Grows four to seven feet high. Largely used in shrub plantings in the east. 2-yr., each, 50¢; per 10, \$4.50.

Rosa Rubiginosa (Common Sweet Briar)—The well known old variety, famous for the fragrance of its foliage. 2-yr., each, 75¢; per 10, \$7.00.

Rosa Seigera—Single, deep rose-colored flower. 2-yr., each, 50¢; per 10, \$4.00.

Sweet Briar.—See Rosa Rubiginosa.

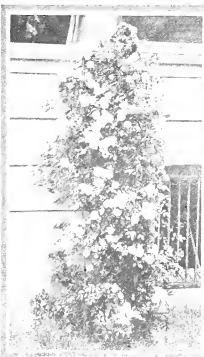
Before planting your Roses, read instructions carefully on page 26 of this GUIDE; also General Directions as given on page 2 of this GUIDE.

We are agents for the DEMING line of Spray and Power Pumps. Manufactured by the Deming Co., Salem, Ohio. ¶ If in the market for a "Spray Pump," write us, tell us number of trees you have to spray and we will be pleased to suggest and price you a suitable outfit. ¶ If you are in need of Scalecide, Sulfocide, Arsenate of Lead, Cal-Arsenate, Bordeaux Mixture, Bordeaux-Lead Arsenate, Nicotine Sulfate 40 per cent. Write us.

Weber's Collection of Climbing and Trailing Roses



WHITE MOON



CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY



LAUREL



DIAMOND FLORISS



PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER



THE SUNDAY BOY

Weber's Select Hardy Perennials

Plant Flowers to beautify your home grounds, to hide unsightly foundations, in borders or hedge, or in artistically arranged beds, to make your grounds radiate with their beauty and fragrance.

Although popularly known as old-fashioned plants, Perennials have never been so popular as they are at the present time, and we feel safe in saying that a permanent taste has been developed which is certain to continue and make Perennials as popular in the United States as they have been in the horticultural centers of Europe for many years. Cultivation is of the simplest, beginning with any good soil for a foundation, which may be enriched with any good fertilizer, such as well decomposed cow manure or bone meal, deeply dug, well pulverized, in season as early as possible, so as to enable them to become well rooted and established before hot, dry weather sets in, keeping the ground well stirred, and where it is convenient to water beds during hot, dry weather, a mulch of any loose material, which will keep the soil from baking, will be found very beneficial.

Short grass, the rakings of the lawn after cutting, will be as good for this purpose as anything. A covering of manure should be applied in the fall. This may be forked into the soil early in the spring; beyond this little care need be given to the occasional staking of a plant, the cutting of decaying flowers, which will prolong the flowering season of many species, and the dividing and replanting occasionally of such varieties that have become too large, being all that is needed.

Our Perennials are mostly all potted in the fall and carried over winter in cold frames. This gives them an excellent root system and they start off in the spring the same as though they had been planted in the fall. They are grown annually from seed or divisions, hence you get only young, thrifty stock that will produce results in the first year. We advise planting during the month of April. But many varieties can be planted all through the month of May.

The Heights given indicate the height Plant attains at maturity.

PERENNIAL CLASSIFICATION LIST

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Ultimate height in feet.	Color.	Time of blooming.	Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Ultimate height in feet.	Color.	Time of blooming.
PERENNIALS THAT GROW 10 TO 12 FT. HIGH.					<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	Hardy Lupine.....	3 ft.	Purple.....	June-July.
<i>Arundo Donax</i>	Reed Grass.....	10/12 ft.	Reddish plumes	Aug.	<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i> alba.....	Hardy Lupine.....	3 ft.	White.....	June-July.
PERENNIALS THAT GROW 8 TO 10 FT. HIGH.					<i>Monarda didyma</i>	Bergamot or Oswego Tea.....	3 ft.	Bright red.....	June to Sept.
<i>Helianthus Orgyalis</i>	Sunflower.....	4 ft.	Yellow.....	Sept.-Oct.	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Variiegated Ribbon Grass.....	3 ft.	White variegated foliage	Aug.
PERENNIALS THAT GROW 5 TO 6 FT. HIGH.					<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium atropurpureum</i>	Meadow Rue.....	3 ft.	Rosy purple.....	June-July.
<i>Aster Tartariensis</i>	Michaelsmas Daisies	5/6 ft.	Blue-violet.....	Sept.-Oct.	<i>Flame Flower</i> or Torch Lily.....	3 ft.	Vermilion scarlet.....	Aug. to Oct.	
<i>Eulalia gracillima Univittata</i>	Ornamental grass.....	5 ft.	Red-trown plumes.....	Oct.	PERENNIALS THAT GROW 2 TO 3 FT. HIGH.				
<i>Hollyhocks</i> , Double.....	Althea roses.....	5/6 ft.	All colors.....	July-Aug.	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly weed.....	2/3 ft.	Orange.....	July-Aug.
<i>Penstemon barbatus</i> , var. Torreyi.....	Torrey's Penstemon	5 ft.	Yellow-scarlet.....	July-Aug.	<i>Rosa carolina</i>	Rose Crispin.....	2 ft.	Crimson.....	All summer.
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Golden Glow.....	5/6 ft.	Lemon yellow.....	July to Aug.	<i>Antennaria kelseyana</i>	Marguerite or Chamomile.....	2/3 ft.	Deep yellow.....	June to Aug.
PERENNIALS THAT GROW 4 TO 5 FT. HIGH.					<i>Aquilegia Californica</i> Hybrids	California Columbine.....	2 ft.	Yellow and orange.....	May-June.
<i>Anemone italica</i>	Sea Bugloss.....	4/5 ft.	Blue.....	June to Sept.	<i>Aquilegia Heleneae</i>	Hybrid Columbine	2 ft.	Blue and white	April to June
<i>Aster laevis</i>	Michaelsmas Daisies	4 ft.	Heliotrope blue.....	Sept.-Oct.	<i>Aquilegia Mrs. Scott Elliott</i>	Hybrid Columbine	2 ft.	Assorted colors blue, lavender, red, mauve, cream, pink, red and yellow.	May to June
<i>Aster Mrs. F. W. Raynor</i>	Michaelsmas Daisies	4 ft.	Reddish violet.....	Sept.-Oct.	<i>Aster Feltham Blue</i>	Michaelsmas Daisies	2 1/2 ft.	Amaline blue.....	Sept.-Oct.
<i>Aster Novae Angliae</i>	Michaelsmas Daisies	4 ft.	Violet purple.....	Sept.-Oct.	<i>Campnula medium rose</i>	Canterbury Bell.....	2/3 ft.	Blue shades.....	June-July.
<i>Aster Robt. Parker</i>	Michaelsmas Daisies	4 ft.	Pale Heliotrope.....	Sept.-Oct.	<i>Campnula persicifolia</i>	Peach Bells.....	2/3 ft.	Rose shades.....	June-July.
<i>Aster White Queen</i>	Michaelsmas Daisies	4 ft.	White.....	Sept.-Oct.	<i>Campnula persicifolia</i> alba.....	Peach Bells.....	2/3 ft.	Dark violet.....	June-July.
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	Pale Chamomile.....	4/5 ft.	White.....	Sept.	<i>Coronopsis grandiflora</i>	Tinkered.....	2 ft.	White.....	June-July.
<i>Boltonia latifolia</i>	Pale Chamomile.....	4/5 ft.	White.....	Sept.	<i>Delphinium Belladonna</i>	Larkspur.....	2 1/2 ft.	Light blue.....	June to July.
<i>Campnula pyramidalis</i>	Chimney Bells.....	4 ft.	Purplish-blue.....	July.	<i>Delphinium Belladonna</i>	Larkspur.....	2 1/2 ft.	Light blue.....	June to July.
<i>Eulalia japonica variegata</i>	Variiegated Pampas Grass.....	4 ft.	Red-brown plumes.....	Oct.	<i>Dietsium fraxinella</i> alba.....	Gas Plant.....	2 1/2 ft.	White.....	June-July.
<i>Eulalia Zebrina</i>	Zebrna grass.....	4 ft.	Red-brown plumes.....	Oct.	<i>Dietsium fraxinella</i> alba.....	Gas Plant.....	2 1/2 ft.	Rose pink.....	June-July.
<i>Eupatorium ageratoides</i>	Thorough wort or white snakeroot.....	4 ft.	White.....	Aug.-Sept.	<i>Dielstra or Dietsia</i>	Bleeding Heart.....	2 ft.	Rose.....	May-June.
<i>Helianthus Soliel d'Or</i>	Double sunflower.....	4/5 ft.	White, red eye.....	Aug.-Sept.	<i>Digitalis glandiflora</i>	Foxglove.....	2 1/2 ft.	White rose and purple.....	June-July.
<i>Hibiscus Crimson Eye</i>	Mallow.....	4/5 ft.	White, red eye.....	Aug.-Sept.	<i>Digitalis glandiflora</i>	Foxglove.....	2 1/2-3 ft.	Yellow.....	June to July.
<i>Hibiscus Mallow Marvels</i>	Mallow.....	4/5 ft.	Rmd. Crimson and Pink.....	Aug.-Sept.	<i>Digitalis maculata superba</i>	Foxglove.....	2/3 ft.	Spotted.....	June to July.
<i>Lathyrus latifolia</i>	Perennial Pea.....	4/5 ft.	Blue.....	July to Sept.	<i>Fumaria subcordata</i> grass flowers.....	Plantain Lily.....	2 ft.	White.....	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Lathyrus latifolia</i> alba.....	Perennial Pea.....	4/5 ft.	White.....	July to Sept.	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Baby's Breath.....	2 ft.	White.....	July-Aug.
<i>Lathyrus dipterocarpum</i>	Meadow Rue.....	4 ft.	Lemon yellow.....	Aug.-Sept.	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Sweet Rocket.....	2 1/2 ft.	Light.....	June-July.
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Adam's Needle.....	4 ft.	Cream white.....	June-July.	<i>Lilium umbellatum</i>	Lilium umbellatum.....	3 1/2 ft.	Orange.....	May-June.
PERENNIALS THAT GROW 3 TO 4 FT. HIGH.					<i>Lychnis chalcedonica</i>	Jerusalem Cross.....	2 ft.	Scarlet.....	June-July.
<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i>	Golden spurred Columbine.....	3 ft.	Golden yellow.....	May to Aug.	<i>Paeonia</i>	Herculesa Paeony.....	2/3 ft.	Red, white & pink. See list.	May-June.
<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i> alba.....	White spurred Columbine.....	3 ft.	White.....	May to Aug.	<i>Onoclea struthiopteris</i>	Ostrich Fern.....	2/3 ft.	Scarlet pink.....	June-July.
<i>Aquilegia nivea grandiflora</i>	Hybrid Columbine.....	3 ft.	White.....	June to July.	<i>Onager orientalis</i>	Ornamental Poppy.....	2 ft.	Deep red.....	June-July.
<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i>	Southernwood.....	3/4 ft.	Bright yellow.....	July.	<i>Penstemon St. Park Gem</i>	Forgive Penstemon.....	2/3 ft.	pink.....	June to frost.
<i>Aster amethystinus</i>	Michaelsmas Daisies	3 ft.	Sept.-Oct.	Aug.	<i>Phlox paniculata</i>	Perennial Phlox.....	2/3 ft.	All colors. See list.	July to Oct.
<i>Bocconia cordata</i>	Pume Poppy.....	3 ft.	White.....	Aug.	<i>Phlox suffruticosa</i> Miss Lingard.....	Smooth leaved Phlox.....	2/3 ft.	White, pink eye.....	June to Aug.
<i>Campnula calycanthema</i>	Cup and saucer Canterbury Bell.....	3 ft.	Blue.....	June-July.	<i>Platyodon grandiflora</i>	Balloon Flower.....	2 ft.	White.....	July to Sept.
<i>Delphinium</i> , Gold Medal Hybrids.....	Larkspur.....	3/4 ft.	All shades.....	June to July.	<i>Platyodon grandiflora</i> alba.....	Balloon Flower.....	2 ft.	White.....	July to Sept.
<i>Hemerocallis aurantiaca</i> major.....	Sneezewort.....	3 ft.	Yellow.....	Aug.-Sept.	<i>Platyodon japonica</i> fl. pl.....	Balloon Flower.....	2 ft.	Double blue.....	July to Sept.
<i>Hemerocallis flava</i>	Day Lily.....	3 ft.	Orange yellow.....	July.	<i>Rudbeckia purpurea</i>	Purple cone flower.....	2/3 ft.	Reddish purple.....	July to Oct.
<i>Hemerocallis lwanse fl. pl.</i>	Lemon Lily.....	3 ft.	Deep yellow.....	June-July.	<i>Savina aurea</i>	Meadow sage.....	2/3 ft.	Sky blue.....	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Lilium candidum</i>	Madonna Lily.....	3 ft.	White.....	May-June.	<i>Statice latifolia</i>	Sea Lavender.....	2 ft.	Blue purple.....	July to Sept.
<i>Lilium auratum</i>	Golden handed Lily.....	3 ft.	White, marked yellow hands spotted purple.....	July-Aug.	<i>Veronica longifolia subsessilis</i>	Long-leaved Speedwell.....	2/3 ft.	Deep blue.....	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Lilium rubrum</i>	Spotted Lily.....	3 ft.	Red pink.....	Aug.-Sept.	<i>Veronica spicata</i> alba.....	Spiked Speedwell.....	2/3 ft.	White.....	Aug.-Sept.
					<i>Veronica spicata</i> roses.....	Spiked Speedwell.....	2/3 ft.	Rose.....	Aug.-Sept.

PERENNIAL CLASSIFICATION LIST—Continued.

Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Ultimate height in feet.	Color.	Time of blooming.	Botanical Name.	Common Name.	Ultimate height in feet.	Color.	Time of blooming.
PERENNIALS THAT GROW 18 TO 24 INCHES.					Carnation Grenadine.....	Hardy Carnation..	12/18 in.	Pink, red, mixed colors.	June-July.
Chrysanthemum.....	Hardy garden varieties.	18/24 in.	All colors. See list.	Sept.-Oct.	Chrysanthemum "Alaska"...	Shasta or Moon-penny Daisy..	12/18 in.	White.....	June to Sept.
Dianthus barbatus.....	Sweet William.....	18 in.	Asst. colors.	June to July.	Chrysanthemum "King David".....	Shasta or Moon-penny Daisy..	12/18 in.	White.....	June to Sept.
Punkia corollae.....	Plantain Lily.....	18 in.	Blue.....	June-July.	Chrysanthemum "King David".....	Plantain Lily.....	12 in.	Purple, variegated foliage.	July.
Punkia robusta elegans.....	Plantain Lily.....	18 in.	Lavender variegated foliage.	June-July.	Geum atrocarneum fl. pl.....	Avena.....	12 in.	Deep red.....	June.
Gaillardia grandiflora.....	Blanket flower.....	18/24 in.	Yellow and red.	All summer.	Veronica hastulata.....	Hardy candy tuft.....	12 in.	White.....	May-June.
Gaillardia maxima kernensis splendens.....	Blanket Flower.....	18/24 in.	Center, crimson, canary yellow border.	All summer.	Lychnis baegena.....	Shaggy Lychnis.....	12 in.	Orange and crimson.....	June to Aug.
Geranium sanguineum.....	Hardy wild Geranium.....	18 in.	Bright crimson.	May-June.	Lychnis viscaria.....	Ragged Robin.....	12 in.	Rose.....	June.
Hemerocallis Dumortieri.....	Day Lily.....	18 in.	Bright yellow.	June to Sept.	Oenothera missouriensis.....	Missouri Primrose.....	12 in.	White.....	June to Aug.
Hieracium.....	Flour de Lis.....	18/24 in.	All colors. See list.	May-June.	Phlox divaricata.....	Canadian Phlox.....	12/18 in.	Light.....	May.
Lactuca Felix-mas.....	Male Fern.....	18/24 in.	White.....	Aug.-Sept.	Ranunculus scirp. fl. pl.....	Crow Foot or Bachsler Button.....	12 in.	Golden yellow.	June to Sept.
Oenothera speciosa.....	Evening Primrose.....	24 in.	Bright yellow.	June to Sept.	Speedwell.....	Speedwell.....	12/15 in.	Amethyst blue.	June-July.
Oenothera elaeagnifolia.....	Cinnamon Fern.....	24 in.	All colors.	May-June.	Veronica incana.....	Hoary Speedwell.....	12 in.	Violet blue.....	June-July.
Pyrethrum hybridum.....	Stokes Aster.....	18 in.	Red, rose, white, light blue.	June-July.	PERENNIALS THAT GROW 6 TO 12 IN. HIGH.				
Stokesia cymosa.....	Stokes Aster.....	18 in.	Light blue.	All summer.	Adiantum pedatum.....	Maidenhair Fern.....	8/12 in.	Scarlet and yellow.....	May-June.
PERENNIALS THAT GROW 12 TO 18 IN. HIGH.					Aquilegia canadensis.....	Wild Columbine.....	6 in.	White.....	May.
Achillea millefolium var. roseum.....	Yarrow.....	12 in.	Pink.....	Aug.	Convallaria.....	Lily of the Valley.....	6 in.	Asst. colors.....	May-June.
Achillea ptarmica "Boule de Neige".....	Double white Yarrow.....	15 in.	White.....	All summer.	Dianthus plumarius.....	Garden pinks.....	6/8 in.	Blue foliage.....	July to Sept.
Achillea ptarmica "The Pearl".....	Double-white Yarrow.....	15 in.	White.....	All summer.	Festuca glauca.....	Blue Fescue grass.....	6/12 in.	Violet.....	June.
Aquilegia coerulea.....	Rocky Mountain Columbine.....	12 in.	Violet & white.	April to June.	Lavandula vera.....	Lavender.....	6 in.	White.....	April-May.
Aspidium acrostichoides.....	Wood Fern.....	12 in.	.....	.....	Pachysandra terminalis.....	Japanese Spurge.....	6/8 in.	Lilac, rose and white.....	Aug.-Sept.
Aspidium Felix Poemina Victoria.....	.....	12/15 in.	.....	.....	Phlox subulata.....	Moss pink.....	6 in.	Amaranth red.....	Aug.-Sept.
Aspidium multifidum.....	.....	12/15 in.	.....	.....	Plumbago lapentae.....	Lead-Work.....	9/12 in.	Violet.....	April to June.
					Sedum spectabile brilliant.....	Showy Sedum.....	6 in.	Blue.....	May.
					Vinca minor.....	Periwinkle or Trail-ing Myrtle.....	6/8 in.	Blue.....	May-June.
					Viola Prince of Wales.....	Violets hardy.....	6/8 in.	.....	.....
					PERENNIALS THAT GROW UNDER 6 INCHES.				
					Bellis Perennia.....	English Daisy.....	3/4 in.	Pink.....	May.
					Ceasium tomentosum.....	Snow in summer.....	4/6 in.	Bright yellow.....	May.
					Sedum aureum.....	Golden moss.....	3/4 in.	White.....	May-June.
					Sedum rupestris alba.....	Rock Speedwell.....	4/6 in.	.....	.....

Weber's Hardy Perennials

ACHILLEA—Milfoil or Yarrow

A. millefolium roseum (Rose-flowered Yarrow).—Rosy-lilac, from June to August. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

A. Ptarmica "Boule de Neige" (Ball of Snow).—Pure white, double flowers. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

A. Ptarmica fl. pl. (The Pearl).—Pure white flowers all summer long. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

AGROSTEMMA—Rose Campion

A. Coronaria (Mullein Pink).—Bright rose crimson. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

ALYSSUM

A. Saxatile Compactum (Basket of Gold).—Shiny bright yellow flowers; excellent for rock work. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

ANCHUSA—Sea Bugloss

A. Italica "Droptree variety".—Rich gentian blue. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

A. Myosotidiflora.—A distinct dwarf species, from the Caucasian Mountains, growing only 10 to 12 inches high, producing during April and May sprays of beautiful Forget-me-not-like flowers of a rich blue. Each, 50c.

ANTHEMIS—Marguerite

A. Kelwayi.—Daisy-like golden yellow blossoms all summer. Nice for cutting. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

AQUILEGIA—Columbine

A. California Hybrids.—Exquisite flowers, yellow and orange shades.

A. Canadensis.—Scarlet and yellow native species, one of the brightest.

A. Chrysantha (Golden spurred).—Golden yellow.

A. Chrysantha Alba.—Very pretty white variety.

A. Coerulea.—Bright blue and white flowers, long spurred.

A. Helene.—Strong grower, producing numerous flowers of a lovely shade of blue and white.

A. Hybrids (Long Spurred).—Large flowers with long spurs in blue, white, yellow, orange, scarlet and bright rose.

A. Nivea Grandiflora.—Beautiful large pure white.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

ARTEMISIA

A. Abrotanum.—Dark green, finely cut foliage, with pleasant odor.

A. Stelleriana (Old Woman).—Deeply cut silvery foliage. Good for carpet bedding.

A. Lactiflora (Hawthorn scented).—Elegantly cut dark-green foliage and terminated by a spray of Hawthorn-scented creamy white Spiraea-like light and graceful flowers.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

ASCLEPIAS—Butterfly Weed.

A. Tuberosa.—Very showy brilliant orange colored flowers in July and September. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

ASTERS—Michaelmas Daisies

A. Amethystinus.—Amethyst Blue, 3 ft.

A. Feltham Blue.—Pretty shade of aniline blue, 2 1/2 ft.

A. Laevis.—Light heliotrope, 4 ft.

A. Mrs. F. W. Raynor.—Reddish violet, 4 ft.

A. Novae angliae.—Bright violet purple, 4 ft.

A. Robert Parker.—Pale heliotrope, 4 ft.

A. Tartarieus.—Bluish violet, late, 6 ft.

A. White Queen.—Fine white, 4 ft.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

BOCCONIA—Plume Poppy

B. Cordata.—A noble plant, beautiful in foliage and with creamy white flowers during July and August. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

BOLTONIA—False Chamomile

Native hardy plant with large single aster-like flowers. Blooms during the summer and autumn months with hundreds of flowers.

B. asteroides.—White.

B. latifolia.—Lavender.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

CAMPANULA—Bell Flower

C. Medium Blue (Canterbury Bells).—Plants grown from the very best strain of seeds.

C. Medium Rose (Canterbury Bells).—Plants grown from the very best strain of seeds.

C. Medium White.—Plants grown from the very best strain of seeds.

C. Calycanthema Blue (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells).—A very fine clear shade of blue and flowers nice for cut flowers.

C. Calycanthema White.—Similar to the blue variety, only flowers are white.

C. Pyramidalis (Chimney Bell Flower).—An attractive plant for herbaceous borders, forming a perfect pyramid, crowned with large, silver-blue flowers.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

THERE IS NOTHING PRETTIER THAN A BED OR BORDER OF OLD-FASHIONED HARDY PERENNIALS

Hardy Perennials--Continued

CARNATION--Hardy

A fine border plant for the hardy garden.
Grenadine--Pink.
Grenadine--Red.
Strong plants to bloom this year.
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS--Aster-flowered Varieties

Adironda.--A fine bronze.
Angel.--A beautiful light pink.
Capt. R. H. Cook.--Clear deep rose.
Edina.--Pleasing rose pink.
Excelsior.--Bright yellow.
Fennridge.--Splendid single red.
Indian.--Good sized Indian red.
Julia Lagravere.--Rich garnet.
Julian.--Fine yellow.
Lillian Doty.--Large incurved pink.
Soliel d'Or.--Fine golden yellow.
Wanda.--Large pure white.
White Doty.--Pure white.
Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

Early Flowering Garden and Old-Fashioned Varieties

Carmelite.--A splendid yellow.
Idol.--Fleeting shade of salmon pink.
Lucifer.--Or-blood red.
Oceano.--Pure white.
Old Homestead.--Light pink.
Bronze (Unnamed).--A fine bronze variety of old-fashioned type.
Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

Button-shaped Pompon

Beth.--Red wine colored.
Iva.--Very small bronze.
Little Dot.--Early mabogany crimson.
Model of Perfection.--White.
Nio.--Shell pink.
Oursay.--Bright reddish bronze.
Rheda.--Fine rosy pink.
White Midget.--Pure white.
Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

CONVALLARIA--Lily of the Valley

The popular little spring flower, for shady places, 4-in. dotted plants, each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50. Dutch pips, per 25, \$1.50; per 100, \$5.00.

COREOPSIS

C. lanceolata grandiflora.--The most popular summer cut flower, golden yellow. Should be in every garden. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

NEW DOUBLE FLOWERING COREOPSIS

A new double and semi-double form of the well-known Coreopsis lanceolata so well known in the perennial border and for cut flowers. The extra petals add further charm to the flower. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

DELPHINIUM--Larkspur

D. Belladonna.--Free bloomer, June to frost. Flowers turquoise blue. A fine summer cut flower plant.

D. Bellamoun.--The dark blue form of the popular light blue Belladonna with which it is identical in habit of growth, freedom of bloom but with intensely rich, deep blue flowers.

D. Gold Medal Hybrids.--A fine strain of mixed hybrids from England. Very fine. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS--Sweet William

D. Scarlet Beauty.--A fine scarlet variety.
D. Maroon (Single).--Almost black.
D. Newport Pink.--An excellent pink variety.

D. Holborn Glory.--A beautiful variety.
Special Mixed.--A mixture of all colors, just the thing for mass planting along walks, or for mixed borders.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

DIANTHUS--Hardy Garden Pinks

D. Delicata.--Soft delicate rose pink.
D. Esch.--Bright, rose with maroon center.
D. Homer.--Rose red with dark center.
D. Juliette.--White-laced crimson.
D. White Reserve.--An everblooming white.
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

DIANTHUS ALLWOODI

New Hardy Everblooming Pinks.

Harold.--Large double, pure white.
Jean.--White with violet crimson center.
Joyce.--Soft rose pink with amaranth red center.
Robert.--Delicate shade of old rose with maroon center.
Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

DICHTAMNUS--Gas Plant

D. Fraxinella.--Rose pink flowers.
D. Fraxinella alba.--Pure white.
Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

DIELYTRA or DICENTRA

D. Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart or Seal Flower). An old time favorite. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

DIGITALIS--Foxglove

D. Gloxiniflora.--A fine strain of finely spotted varieties in colors, white, rose and purple.
D. Maculata Superba.--An extra choice strain of beautifully spotted sorts.
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

EUPATORIUM

E. Ageratoides.--A useful border plant of strong free growth with white flowers in August and September.
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

FERN--Hardy

Adiantum Pedatum (Hardy Maidenhair).--12 to 18 inches.
Aspidium goldiana.--2 to 3 feet tall.
Aspidium Filix Foeminae Victoriae.--15 to 30 inches.
Onoclea Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern).--24 to 36 inches.
Osmunda Claytonia (Flowering Fern).--24 inches.
Osmunda Cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern).--24 to 30 inches.
Osmunda regalis (Flowering fern).--2 to 3 feet tall.
Strong pot grown plants, each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

FUNKIA--Plantain Lily

F. Coerulea.--Blue flowers, broad green leaves. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.
F. Subcordata Grandiflora.--Pure white, lily shaped flowers in August.
Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.
F. Undulata Media Picta.--Purple flowers, green and white variegated foliage.
Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

GAILLARDIA--Blanket Flower

G. Grandiflora.--One of the showiest of the perennials, excellent cut flowers.
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

NEW GAILLARDIA

Portola.--A new novelty from California and a most valuable perennial plant. The plant, unlike the usual type, is of strong, vigorous upright habit of growth, 2½ to 3 ft. high, with heavy, leathery, glaucous foliage. The strong long flower stems hold the massive flowers erect. Individual flowers 3½ to 4 inches in diameter, petals broad, overlapping, of great substance. Color, a brilliant, rich coppery-scarlet, each petal heavily tipped or margined with golden yellow. Valuable as a garden flower or for cutting. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

GERANIUM--Crane Bill

G. Saucuneum.--A desirable plant with pretty cut foliage and bright crimson flowers.
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

GRASSES--Hardy Ornamental

For single specimens, beds or groups on the lawn nothing gives a finer effect than these. They are now largely used in prominent positions in many of the public parks, etc.

Arundo Donax.--Will grow from 15 to 20 feet in this climate, must be covered in winter with light manure or old hay, enough to keep frost out. Poles should be cut before covering in the fall. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

Eulalia Japonica Variegata.--A very graceful, tall variety from Japan. Long leaf blades, striped with green, white, pink and yellow. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

Eulalia Zebrina (Zebra Grass).--The long blades of this variety are marked with broad yellow bands across the leaf. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

Eulalia Gracillima Univittata.--Of compact habit, with a very narrow foliage of bright green color. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

Elymus Glaucus (Blue Lyme Grass).--A handsome grass with narrow glaucous silvery foliage, well adapted for the border or edge of beds containing taller sorts. Grows about three feet high. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

Erianthus Ravennae.--Grows 8 to 12 feet high. It resembles the Pampas Grass, but blooms more abundantly. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

Pennisetum Japonicum.--One of the most valuable for beds and specimens.
4-in. pots, each, 35c; dozen, \$2.50.

Phalaris Arundinacea (Variegated Ribbon Grass or Gardener's Grass).--Large variegated foliage, an excellent grass for bordering large beds. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

GYPSOPHILA--Baby's Breath

G. Paniculata.--Minute white flowers in gauze-like spray, exquisite in combination with other flowers when used as cut flowers. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

Gypsophila Flore Plena.--Beautiful double flowering form; flowers very large and pure white. A valuable subject for a hardy border.
3-in. pots. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

HELENIUM--Sneeze Wort

H. Autumale Superbum.--Golden yellow flowers in late summer. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

HELIANTHUS--Hardy Sunflower

H. Gracilis.--Medium sized yellow flowers in September.

H. Soliel d'Or.--Double golden yellow flowers in August and September.
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

HEMEROCALLIS--Yellow Day Lily

H. Aurantiaca Major.--Rich Indian yellow with flowers in June.

H. Dumortieri.--Rich cadmium yellow, buds and reverse of petals bronze yellow. Very dwarf. Bloom June.

H. Kwanso fl. pl.--Double orange yellow flowers in July.
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

HESPERIS--Sweet Rocket

H. Matronalis.--Deliciously sweet scented flowers for the garden and for cut flowers. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

HIBISCUS--Mallow

H. Crimson Eye.--Creamy white flowers with large crimson centers. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

H. Mallow Marvels.--A robust type of upright habit, with abundance of flowers of enormous size in all the richest shades of crimson, pink and red. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50; per 100, \$25.00.

PERENNIALS

We usually begin shipping about April 1st and continue until May. Our perennials are mostly pot grown, giving better results than those dug from the Nursery Row.

Hardy Perennials



AQUILEGIA COLUMBINE



ORNAMENTAL GRASSES



IRIS GERMANICA



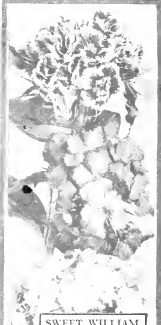
DIGITALIS FOXGLOVE



GAILLARDIA



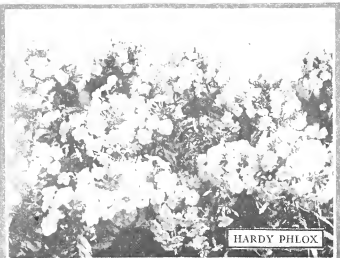
SHASTA DAISY



SWEET WILLIAM



COREOPSIS



HARDY PHLOX



DELPHINIUM

Hardy Perennials—Continued

HOLLYHOCKS

We have a popular list of these flowers grown in pots and will bloom this year. Double varieties in maroon, red, white and yellow. Also in the beautiful shade of Newport Pink. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

IBERIS—Perennial Candytuft

I. Gibraltarica.—Finnish white flowers. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

IRIS—Germanica—Fleur de Lis

The German Iris is one of the most desirable early spring flowering plants. The flowers are of large size and exquisite colors. No garden should be without a collection of these popular flowers.

Our Iris are all potted in 4-inch pots in the fall hence can be planted any time in the spring and will bloom first year.

Prices unless otherwise noted: Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00.

Albert Victor.—S, soft blue; F, beautiful lavender der. Large flower. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.
Alcazar.—S, light violet; F, deep purple-bronze veined throat. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.50.
Aurea.—Deep golden yellow; large flowers. Each, 45c; per doz., \$5.00.

Blue Boy.—Standards and falls a beautiful lavender blue.

Boccage.—(L'Africain) S, rosy purple; F, purple striped white.

Carpice.—Reddish purple. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

Celeste.—S, lavender; F, deep auburn. Large flower. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

Crimson King.—Rich claret purple.

Dalmatian.—S, pale gray-blue; F, darker, shaded violet-brown. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

Edith.—S, light plum-blue; F, purple.

Fro.—S, golden yellow, edged olive yellow; F, chestnut-brown. Each, 45c; per doz., \$5.00.

Gypsy Queen.—S, bronze; F, deep purple, very attractive.

Her Majesty.—S, rosy pink; F, pink, veined crimson. Each, 35c; per doz., \$4.00.

Honorable.—S, golden yellow; F, rich deep brown.

Jordan.—Both standards and falls light mauve. Khedive.—Beautiful soft lavender.

Lohengrin.—Deep violet mauve, large. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.50.

Loreley.—S, light yellow; F, blue, bordered light yellow. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.50.

Mme. Chereau.—White, elegantly frilled azure blue. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

Mrs. Horace Durwin.—S, snow white; F, white, slightly violet at base.

Monsieur.—S, violet; F, velvety purple-crimson. Each, 45c; per doz., \$5.00.

Oriental Blue.—Deep blue.

Pallida Dalmatica.—S, clear lavender-blue; F, deep lavender. Each, 35c; per doz., \$4.00.

Pisaneuse (Pascucci's Eye).—S, pure yellow; F, brownish blue, with a golden yellow border.

Princess Victoria Louise.—S, light sulphur yellow; F, rich violet red, edged creamy white.

Frozier Laugier.—S, bright coppery crimson; F, rich maroon.

Queen of May.—S and F, rosy lavender.

Sherwin Wright.—S and F, bright clear yellow. Each, 45c; per doz., \$5.00.

Wahalla.—S, light violet; F, deep purple. Each, 35c; per doz., \$4.00.

Tartarian.—S, violet blue; F, deeper. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

LATHYRUS—Perennial Pea

L. latifolius.—Hardy climbing pea. We have these in pink and white. Each 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

LAVANDULA—Lavender

L. Vera.—This is the true sweet lavender; grows about eighteen inches high. Delightfully fragrant blue flowers in July and August. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

LILIUM—Lily

Lilies do best in the hardy border where they get the benefit of the shade from the surrounding plants.

Candidum.—The old-fashioned pure white garden lily. One of the hardiest. 5 and 6-inch pots, each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

L. Auratum.—Flowers very large, delicate ivory white, thickly dotted with rich chocolate crimson spots. A bright golden band runs through the center of each petal. The finest of all lilies. 6-inch pots, each, 75c; per doz., \$8.00.

L. Rubrum.—White, heavily spotted with rich crimson spots. 6-inch pots, each, 75c; per doz., \$8.00.

LUPINUS—Lupine

L. Polyphylus.—An effective plant, producing large spikes of clear blue flowers during the latter part of May and early June. Grows about 3 feet high.

Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

LYCHNIS—Campion

The Lychnis are of easy culture, thriving in any soil; their bright colors have brought them in high favor with lovers of hardy plants.

L. Chalcedonia (Jerusalem Cross).—Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers, summer 2 to 3 feet high.

L. Haageana.—Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers in May and June. 12 inches.

L. Viscaria.—Forms a dense tuft of evergreen foliage; flower spikes of double, deep red, fragrant flowers in June. 1 foot.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

PACHYSANDRA—Japanese Spurge

P. Terminalis.—A trailing plant; glossy green foliage; spikes of flowers in May and June. A cover plant either in sun or shade.

Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00

PAEONIES—Herbaceous

There is no flower that gives more pleasure to the grower than the Paeonia. It is probably the most showy spring flowering plant in our entire list of hardy plants. Easy to grow, requiring very little care and attention, excepting fertilizing annually of some well-rotted manure. Every garden should have a good supply of this valuable flower. All plants will be strong divisions with from three to five eyes.

PINKS

Candidissima.—Early pure white. Each, 45c; per doz., \$5.00.

Charlemagne.—Late light pink. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.50.

De Orleans.—Midseason deep pink. Each, 40c; per doz., \$4.00.

Philaele.—Very bright pink. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.50.

Reine des Fleurs.—Early rose pink. Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.50.

REDS

Louis Van Houtte.—Deep crimson. Each, 75c; per doz., \$8.50.

Mons Krelage.—Very dark red. Each, 75c; per doz., \$8.50.

Pres. Roosevelt.—Deep brilliant red. Each, 75c; per doz., \$8.50.

Rubra Triomphans.—Early dark red. Each, 75c; per doz., \$8.50.

WHITES

Festiva Maxima.—White, center crimson flecked. Each, 45c; per doz., \$5.00.

Mad. de Verneville.—Early pure white. Each, 45c; per doz., \$5.00.

Glory of Boskoph.—Early pure white. Each, 45c; per doz., \$5.00.

PAPAVER—Poppy

Oriental Pink.—Mrs. Perry. Each, 45c; per doz., \$4.50.

Oriental Red (Oriflame).—Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

Oriental Mixed.—Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

PENSTEMON

P. Barbatus (Chelone).—Brilliant scarlet flowers in June and August. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

P. South Park Gem.—A new variety, being an improvement on Barbatus Torreyi. Flowers of this variety are much closer together and showier on the spikes. The pleasing shade of deep pink flowers are produced freely from June until frost. The plant is more compact in growth and at maturity is about thirty inches high. We have a limited stock of these plants for Spring 1925. This variety should be planted in every garden. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

PHLOX

Bacchante.—Tyrian rose, with crimson carmine eye.

Champs Elysee.—A bright rosy magenta, very effective.

Crepuscule.—White, with rosy purple eye.

Elizabeth Campbell (Dwarf).—Very bright, salmon pink, with lighter shades and dark crimson eye.

La Vague.—Pure mauve, with aniline red eye.

Louis Abbeaux.—Very large dwarf, pure white. Mrs. Jenkins (Tall).—The best fall early white for massing.

Professor Virchow (Medium).—Bright carmine, overlaid with orange scarlet.

Riverton Jewell.—Lively shade of mauve rose with carmine red eye, dwarf.

Ryestrom.—An improvement on the variety Panther. Same color.

Rosenberg.—Very large, reddish violet with blood-red eye.

Sunshine (Dwarf).—Large, aniline red, with crimson red eye and light halo.

Von Lassburg (Medium).—The purest white, flowers larger than any other white.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

PHLOX SUFRUTICOSA

Early Flowering Hardy Phlox.
Miss Lingard.—A very fine white variety, begins to flower after the middle of June and continues throughout the season. Largely used for cut flowers. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

PLATYCODON—Balloon Flower or Japanese Bell Flower

P. Grandiflorum.—Deep blue, cupped, star-shaped flowers.

P. Grandiflorum alba.—Pure white star-shaped flowers.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

PLUMBAGO—Lead Wort

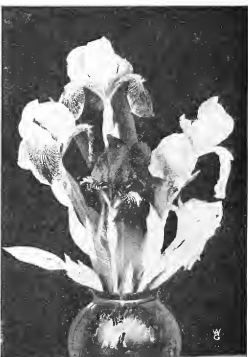
P. Larpetacea.—Ot dwarf, spreading habit. Useful for an edging plant or for rockery, covered with beautiful deep blue flowers during the summer and fall months. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

PYRETHRUM

P. Grandiflorum roseum.—Mixed colors.

P. Hybridum fl. pl.—In colors from deep red through the various shades of rose to pure white.

Each, 30c.; per doz., \$3.00.



IRIS GERMANICA—Fleur de Lis

Weber's Hardy Perennials



DOONED HARDY CROWNED PERENNIALS



DOONED HARDY CROWNED PERENNIALS



DOONED HARDY CROWNED PERENNIALS



PERENNIALS



PERENNIALS



PERENNIALS

Hardy Perennials--Continued

RANUNCULUS--Crown Foot

R. *Acris* fl. pl.—A double flowered form of our common buttercup. Blooms from May to June. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

RUDBECKIA--Cone Flower

R. *Laciniata* (Golden Glow).—Flowers produced in enormous quantities on long stems and resemble golden yellow cactus Dahlias. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

R. *Purpurea* (Giant Purple).—Flowers a peculiar reddish purple with a cone shaped center of brown. Blooms from July to October. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

SALVIA--Meadow Sage

S. *Azurea*.—A Rocky Mountain species, growing about two feet high. Produces a great number of sky-blue flowers in August and September. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

SEDUM--Stone Crop

The dwarf of creeping varieties, are suitable for rock work, covering graves, dry, sunny banks and carpet bedding.

S. *Acre* (Golden Moss).—Creeping, foliage and flowers bright yellow. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

S. *Spectabile* Brilliant.—A rich colored form of the preceding, being a bright amaranth red. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

STATICE--Great Sea Lavender

S. *Latifolia*.—A most valuable plant either for the border or rockery, with tufts of leathery leaves and immense candelabra-like heads. Purplish minute flowers during July and August. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

STOKESIA

S. *Cyanea*.—One of the prettiest and most distinct hardy plants in our collection. It produces showy, aster-like deep lavender blue flowers from early in June until cut down by frost. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

THALICTRUM--Meadow Rue

T. *Aquilegifolium* Atropurpureum.—Elegant, graceful foliage and masses of rosy purple flowers in May to July.

T. *Dipterocarpum*.—A graceful border plant about four feet high, with pretty, fine-cut foliage, producing lemon yellow flowers in August and September.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

TRITOMA--Flame Flower, or Torch Lily

P. *Pfitzerii*.—A grand improvement on Tritoma Uvaria Grandiflora. The spikes, which are produced with considerably more freedom than in the old variety, are of gigantic size, frequently four and a half feet high, and with heads of bloom over twelve inches long, of a rich orange scarlet, shading to salmon rose on the edge. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

VERONICA--Speedwell

Most desirable hardy plants, the fall growing sorts being admirably adapted to the border while the dwarf varieties are excellent rock plants.

V. *Amethystina*.—Amethyst blue, flowers in June and July.

V. *Incana*.—Bright, silvery foliage, with spikes of amethyst blue flowers.

V. *Longitarsa* Subsessilis.—Should be planted in the spring, begins to bloom in mid-July and continues to mid-August. Flowers deep blue. Should be mulched in winter and watered at times during dry weather.

V. *Spicata*.—A fine border plant, producing long spikes of white flowers.

V. *Spicata* Rosen.—A fine border plant, producing long spikes of rose colored flowers.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

VINCA--Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle

V. *Minor*.—An excellent dwarf evergreen trailing plant that is used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs and trees or on graves, where it is too shady for other plants to thrive. Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$15.00.

VIOLAS--Violets

V. *Prince of Wales* (English).—Hardy and sweet scented. Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00.

YUCCA--Adam's Needle

Y. *Filamentosa*.—Among hardy ornamental foliage and flowering plants this can be classed at the head of the list. Its broad sword-like foliage and tall branched spikes of large fragrant, drooping, creamy white flowers make it an effective plant for all positions. Each, 40c; per doz., \$4.00.

Greenhouse Department

"Say it with Flowers"

We have quit growing Cut Flowers and are now devoting our entire range of glass to the growing of pot plants for Spring planting and to the propagation of Hardy Perennials.

TIME OF SHIPMENT.—We will ship all orders at the best time for planting. If you want special shipments made on certain dates please state so on your order.

METHOD OF SHIPMENT.—Greenhouse plants should never be shipped by freight. Express is the proper way to ship this class of plants.

PARCEL POST SHIPMENTS.—Add 10 per cent to amount of bill for local, first, second and third zones; 15 per cent for fourth and fifth zones, and 20 per cent for sixth and seventh zones. We are in St. Louis, Mo., zone.

ACHYRANTHUS

Brilliantissima.—Bright red foliage.
Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00.

AGERATUM—Floss Flower

Stella Gurney.—A fine dwarf blue, fine for bedding and borders.
Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00.

AGLAONEMA

A. Costatum.—A dwarf-growing Aroid, suitable for the conservatory or window garden. Very compact heart-shaped leaves of dark, shining green, with white midrib and scattering blotches of white.
Each, \$1.00.

ALTERNANTHERA

Bright foliage plants of dwarf habit, much used for carpet bedding.
Anrea Nana.—Dwarf growing, bright red foliage.
Brilliantissima.—Rather broad leaves, bushy growth; mottled brown and cream, and mostly bright red.
Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00.

ALYSSUM—Sweet Alyssum

Little Gem (Carpet of Snow).—The dwarf white variety is much used for edging.
Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00.

ANTHERICUM

A. Vittatum Variegatum.—A most desirable plant for window boxes, vases, or for growing as a single specimen in pot; long narrow green leaves edged with white.
A. Mandanense.—Similar to the above in habit, but with narrower foliage, the leaves being green on the edges with creamy white center.
Each, 30c.

ANTHRIRINUM—Snap Dragon

Daphne.—Soft lush pink.
Queen.—Rich, pure yellow.
Firebrand.—Rich, deep red.
Mont Blanc.—Pure white.
Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

ASPARAGUS

Sprengeri.—Graceful pot plant for house decoration or for hanging baskets. According to size, 25c, 50c, 75c each.

ASPIDISTRA

The Aspidistra is the easiest of all decorative plants to grow well. Give it a loamy soil and plenty of water, and it will ask for nothing more. A useful plant for the veranda in summer, and for hardiness has no equal as a house plant at any season. It will succeed even in a comparatively dark hall where few other plants would live.

Lurida.—Green leaved.
According to size, 50c; 75c; \$1.00.

AZALEA

Cherry Blossom.—Color of a cherry blossom, center delicately lilac tinted, white shading to mauve pink at the edge, semi-double. Four-inch pots, each, 75c.
Hinodegiri.—A Japanese variety producing great masses of very bright, fiery-red, single flowers. Four-inch pots, each, 75c.

BEGONIA—Four Varieties

According to size, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 each.

CANNA

A. Crozy.—Very brilliant and attractive, rich crimson scarlet bordered with golden yellow. 3½ ft.
A. Lalande.—Orchid flowered. Salmon with golden markings. 5 feet.
Barbican.—Yellow. 3 feet. Thickly spotted in the throat with bright scarlet.
Chas. Henderson.—Crimson. 3 to 3½ ft.
David Harum.—Dark bronze foliage; grand grower and free bloomer; large flowers of pure white. Bright vermillion-scarlet, dotted with crimson spots. 3½ ft.
Duke Marlborough.—Deep crimson. 4 to 4½ ft.

Favorite.—A good yellow spotted with red dots. Yellow is intense and the dots not too pronounced. 4½ ft.

George Birdie.—Clear yellow, 3½ to 4 ft.
Gustav Gumpner.—Rich golden yellow. 3½ to 4 ft.

Hungaria.—A beautiful rose pink.
Jean d'Arc.—Deep pink. 4 ft.

King Humbert.—Bronze leaf, flowers 6 inches in diameter, brilliant orange scarlet with bright red markings. Good bedding variety. 5 feet.

Louisiana.—Soft, glowing scarlet, with orange throat. 6 feet.

Louis Reversheim.—Fine dark leaved variety, flowers large of a choicest red color. 4½ to 5 ft. Meteor.—Bright hooded red flowers. 5 feet.

Mrs. Drey.—Yellow flowers, green leaf. 3½ ft. The President.—Most sensational introduction of recent years. Largest flowered, most vigorous yellow bed Canna. This variety should have a place in every collection.

Venus.—Soft rosy pink with mottled border of creamy yellow. 3½ ft.

Yellow King Humbert.—A sport of the red flowered King Humbert. Flowers yellow, dotted orange-scarlet.

Prices on above varieties: Each, 20c; per doz. \$2.00.

COLEUS

Best plants for carpet bedding and borders for Canna beds.

Christmas Gem.—Leaves very broad, the underside bright yellowish green, and the upper side and beyond the headed edge until lost, after fitful struggling, beneath a covering surface of oriental red. Over all lies a distinct sheen of old rose, pointed here and there with pearl and carmine. A beautiful pot plant for conservatory use. Prices 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c, according to size pot.

Flambeau Golden Bedder
Brilliant
Chicago Bedder

Prince Leopold
Setting Sun
Vershaefelt
Defiance.

2½-inch pots.—Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.

Trailing Coleus.—For baskets and window boxes. 3-inch pots, each 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

2½-inch pots, each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00.

CROTONS

Splendid decorative plants for conservatory use or for use in carpet bedding. Fine selection of variety.

According to size, 30c to \$2.00 each.

DRACENA

Noted for the odd and beautiful foliage.

D. Fragrans.—An excellent house plant with broad dark-green foliage; grows under the most adverse conditions. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

D. Kellerman.—Entirely different from the other varieties. Rather compact. Foliage of a leathery texture, rich dark green color, densely marked with spots of creamy white. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

D. Massangana.—Broad green foliage with yellow hand through the center. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

D. Mrs. Ed. Andre.—One of the finest high-colored varieties noted for its rich, dark, late foliage, developing to an intense brilliant rosy-carmine. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

D. Sanderiana.—A distinct and pretty variety with glaucous green foliage, edged with a broad border of creamy-white. 3-inch pots, 35c each.

D. Terminalis.—Rich, crimson foliage, marked with white.

According to size, \$1.50 to \$3.00 each.

EPIPHYLLUM (Crab-Cactus)

Truncatum.—A plant producing large showy tubular-shaped flowers of a rosy-red color late in winter or in early spring, remaining in flower for several weeks. 4-inch pots, each, \$1.00; 5-inch pots, each, \$1.25.

FERNS

Dwarf Boston. Similar to the well-known Boston Fern, only more compact.
Polypodium Mandanum.—Fronds wavy and undulated and of an attractive glaucous-blue color. Very hardy house plants.
Specimen plants, 8-inch pots, \$3.00; 10-inch pots \$5.00.

Rosevelt.—Dwarf compact grower.
Teddy Jr.—Very dwarf form of the Roosevelt.
Verona.—Very fine foliage.

According to size, 50c to \$3.00 each.

FERNS—For Fern Dishes

We have at all times a good supply of the most desirable varieties.

Ferns Rivercrina.
Pteris Alba Linata.
Aspidium Teseineuse.

Holly Fern.
2½ inch pots. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

GERANIUMS

Our list of geraniums is not a long one, but is made up of the most popular bedding sorts.

Beacon.—Single deep vermilion scarlet.
Beauty Potiveine.—Rosy salmon.

Bertha de Presally.—Double delicate pink.
Francis Mehan.—Very pretty double pink variety.

John Fabon.—Blood red with small white eye.
John Doyle.—Semi-double, vermilion-scarlet.

Madam Barney.—Double, brilliant rose.
Madam Landry.—Semi-double, salmon shaded orange.

Mme. Recamier.—Double pure white.
Mrs. E. G. Hill.—Beautiful salmon, single.

Mont Mart.—Purplish color.
S. A. Nutt.—Double, rich dark crimson.

Scarlet Bedder.—Rather dwarf, semi-double, dark fiery red flowers.

Tiffin.—Rich glowing scarlet, shading to crimson on upper petals single.

Above varieties, each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00.

Ivy Leaved.—Fine for baskets or vases or where a trailing or climbing plant may be desired.

Scented Leaves.—Noted for their scented leaves. We have the rose, lemon and nutmeg.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

HEDERA—Ivy

H. Helix (English Ivy).—A familiar evergreen vine, dark green leaves, favors shady locations. The young wood sometimes winter-kills in this section due to the action of the sun more than the cold. Suitable to cover buildings, rocks, trellis work, graves and as a carpet under trees in places where grass will not grow.

5-inch pot plants, each 60c; per doz., \$6.50.
4-inch pot plants, each 50c; per doz., \$5.50.
3-inch pot plants, each 40c; per doz., \$4.50.

HELIOTROPE

A favorite flower with everyone.
Each, 25c, per doz., \$2.50.

IBIBISUS

Sinenais.—Single, red and pink; double red and pink.

According to size: Each, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

LANTANA

Well known useful summer bedding plants; the varieties offered are of dwarf habit.

Comtesse de Biencourt.—splendid pink.
M. Schmitt.—A fine red.

Jacob Schulz.—Pink and yellow.
Leo Dex.—A fine red.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

LANTANA

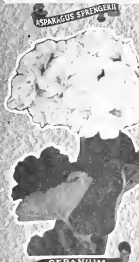
Weeping.—Showy bedding or basket plants.
Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS



MARANTA

Beautiful variegated foliage plants, suitable for the warm conservatory.
M. Rosea Linata.—Rich deep-green leaves beautifully variegated with many narrow lines of a soft salmon-rose. 4-inch pots, \$1.50 each.
M. Vanden Hoekei.—Rich dark green leaves beautifully variegated with silvery-white. 4-inch pots, \$1.50 each.



MARIGOLD

Both the African and French sorts are among the most popular annuals for hedging and for cut flowers.
Golden Ball (French).—Pure golden yellow, a fine hedging plant.
Lemon Ball (French).—Light lemon yellow. Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.



VERBENA



AGERATIUM



BOSTON FERN



TRADESCANTIA

Wandering Jew.—Splendid plants for basket and window boxes. Each, 10c and 15c.

VINCA—Vines

Major Variegata.—A popular plant for vases, baskets and window boxes, trailing vines.
 According to size, 20c to 25c each; doz., \$2.00 to \$2.50.

VINCA—Periwinkle

A splendid plant for hedging or for borders. grows 18 to 24 inches high. Always clean and blooms continuously throughout the summer. Flowers single.

- V. Alba.—White
- V. Aurea.—Rose
- V. Aurea Reticulata.—White with red eye.

VERBENA

We have a nice collection of assorted colors. Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.

AQUATIC PLANTS FOR AQUARIUMS

Fish will not thrive unless the plants are growing to supply oxygen.

ANACHARIS

A Canadianis Gigantea (Giant Water Weed). A beautiful submerged plant with dark green ovate leaves and light stems. 25c each.

CYPERUS—Umbrella Plant

Alternifolius.—A splendid aquatic plant. According to size, each, 25c to 50c.

EICHORNIA—Water Hyacinths

Crasipes Major.—A very free-growing and showy floating aquatic, bearing flowers of delicate lilac rose in trusses like a hyacinth. Does splendidly out doors in summer. Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

MYRIOPHYLLUM—Parrot's Feather

Proserpinacoides.—Long, trailing stems, clothed with whorls of the most exquisite foliage, as delicate as the cypress vine. An aquatic plant. Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00.

PANDANUS

Pandanus Veitchii (Screw Pine).—One of the best and most attractive decorative plants for the house. The leaves are light green, beautifully marked with stripes of white and gracefully curved. According to size: Each, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

PENNISETUM—Fountain Grass

Tender ornamental grasses, valuable either as individual specimens in the garden or for massing. For border plants for Cana heds nothing equals them.

- Pennisetum cooperianum.**—Pretty bronze foliage and grows three to four feet tall. Fine for edging canna heds.
- 3-inch pots, 25c each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.75.
- Pennisetum longistylum.**—Extremely graceful greenish plumes; excellent for hedging purposes.
- 3-inch pots, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

PETUNIA

- Double Fringed Mixed.**
- 4-inch pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.
- Single Giant Fringed Mixed.**
- 4-inch pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.
- Rose Morn.**—Soft rose pink.
- Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

PLUMBAGO

Capensis.—Light lavender blue. Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

SALVIA—Scarlet Sage

Zurich.—A splendid dwarf variety, growing about two feet high, and is especially valuable on account of being the earliest to bloom, flowering ten days in advance of any other sort.
 4-inch pots, each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

SANSEVIERA

Zeylanica.—An elegant variegated plant, especially adapted for house decoration, the thick, leathery leaves standing the heat and dust of the house with impunity.

- According to size, 75c to \$1.50 each.
- Zeylanica Laurenti.**—This plant has a band of creamy-yellow, varying from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch or more in width on each edge of the leaves, which adds greatly to its decorative effect.
- 4-inch pots, \$1.25.

SANTOLINA—Lavender Cotton

S. Incana.—A dwarf evergreen perennial with attractive, silvery-white foliage; useful as a rock or border plant, and largely used for carpet hedging. Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM—California Pink

Dwarf trailing annual plants. Flowers pink, prized for its singularly icy foliage. Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

MOONFLOWER

Mexican.—The fastest growing climbing annual. Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00.

PELARGONIUMS—Lady Washington Geraniums

Easter greeting. Each, 25c, 35c, 50c.

PHILODENDRON, or MONSTERA

Giganteum.—Of strong climbing habit, with large deep green foliage, a splendid wall plant for a warm conservatory. Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

PANSY—Mammoth Strain

We will have ten thousand to offer this Spring. Per doz., 75c; per 100, \$5.00.

PALMS

Kentia Belmoreana.—Of dwarf habit than *Fosteriana*, but with more spreading leaves. The *Kentias* are the hardest house plants. They are of slow growth and are less affected by dust and dry atmosphere.

Kentia Fosteriana.—Of taller habit than the *Belmoreana*, somewhat heavier foliage.

Phoenix Roebeleni.—Most graceful of the Phoenix and a palm which has become one of the most popular for room decoration. Graceful recurving leaves, with narrow dark green pinnae give it a lightness and airiness not surpassed.

According to size, 75c up.

We invite every flower lover to visit our "GREENHOUSES" and see the large line of plants we carry.

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